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ABOUT THAT ASSIGNMENT LAW

Mr. Hileman, of Cabarrus, Makes Some Remarks Thereon--Tells Some Things He Knows.

A RECORD OF ITS ROVINGS

In the Committee Room and Among its Supporters--Some Suggestions as to What May Have Been Intended--The Indifference of its Makers.

CONCORD, N. C., April 16, '95.

Editor News and Observer:

In your issue of April 3rd, you used my name frequently in connection with the much discussed assignment bill, and by inuendo, misrepresentation and lying, try to create the impression that I was connected

WITH THE SCOUNDRELS

who procured the ratification of that bill which had never been passed by the legislature. You charge the amendment of the committee to me personally, when you well know or ought to know, that I, as chairman of the finance committee, was acting in an official capacity, and reported truthfully and correctly the action of the committee.

The report of the committee is in my handwriting and was signed by myself; but the amendment recommended by the committee is not in my handwriting

AND WAS NOT PROPOSED

nor offered by myself, neither do I know by whom the amendment was offered. I have no recollection of the action of the committee whatever in this matter, and can only account for this want of knowledge of the action of the committee, to my being very unwell, and having laid down to rest while the committee went on with the work.

Mr. Smith, of Concord, has stated a number of times that he was present at the meeting of the committee in the State treasurer's office, and was of the opinion that I was present; but I, being very unwell at the time, as he wells knows, was resting upon the sofa while some one else had charge of the committee. However this may be, the amendment was recommended by the committee, and I so reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Smith, of Concord, Mr. Smith of Stanley, and others knew that I was

OPPOSED TO THIS BILL,

but was in favor of an assignment bill to prevent preferences of creditors, and agreed that I would offer the assignment bill as published in the Daily CAUCASIAN as a substitute for their bill. Smith, of Stanly, said the bill introduced by him (not by request) was objectionable to him, and must be amended before he could support it (his own bill), therefore the question would naturally arise—did Smith, of Stanly, have anything to do with having the bill amended by the finance committee? If he did not want the bill changed as recommended by the committee, why did he not offer such amendments as he wanted? Why did he have the bill

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER,

and when it was delayed and did not come up, why did he go the Speaker and urge him to bring up his bill—the very bill he says he approved if amended; the very bill the committee amended, (certainly) at the suggestion of some one interested in the bill? Can anybody conceive any reason why Mr. Smith wanted his bill put upon its passage solely for the purpose of having it tabled, when it would have died a natural death on the calendar?

If there had been any honesty and sincerity of purpose in his action, he would have tried to amend the bill so as to make it conform to his idea of an assignment bill, instead of arranging with Mr. Lee, of Haywood, a Democrat, to make a motion to table it, or he would have given me an opportunity to offer the substitute which he was in favor of and had agreed to.

Smith of Concord, says he is the author of the bill introduced by Smith No. 2. Smith No. 1, was in Raleigh about five weeks, and left the same day the bill was tabled. He told me a number of times that he knew I did not favor the bill neither did he

WANT THE BILL PASSED!

Strange!! A father would want his baby killed! It was killed by and with the consent of its mother, (Smith No. 2).

Of all persons connected with the legislature and this bill, who were interested in it, certainly there was not one of the finance committee, for no effort was made by any of them to pass the bill. Smiths No. 1 and 2 knew that I was opposed to their bill and agreed that I should offer the one published in the CAUCASIAN as a substitute. This bill was given to me to introduce, and I was informed by the person that gave me the bill that

ANOTHER BILL HAD BEEN PREPARED

by certain persons of the legal profession, which was objectionable, and the bill handed to me was the bill wanted to prevent preferences in assignments. The bill was published and commented upon, and I did not hear of any objection to it. I confess that

I BECAME SUSPICIOUS

of certain persons connected with the whole matter and was somewhat indifferent about the bill which was given me to introduce.

I am charged personally with being responsible for the amendment to the Smith bill which was before my committee. I den unce the charge as a malicious, intentional and

WILLFUL FALSEHOOD,

and I state again that the amendment is not in my handwriting, nor have I any recollection of when it was acted upon by the committee. The report written by me, just as the com-

[Continued on 4th page.]

COUNTY GOVERNMENT LAW.

The Measure Passed by the Recent Legislature.

Section 1. That chapter seventeen (17) of the first volume of the Code, entitled "Counties, County Commissioners and County Government," be and the same and all amendments thereto are amended as follows: By striking out the words "justices of the peace," "with the concurrence of a majority of the justices of the peace sitting with them," "and by a majority of the justices of the peace" wherever the same may occur.

Sec. 2. By striking out in sub-section 10, of section 707, all of the same after the word "provided."

Sec. 3. Sub-section twenty-eight (28) of section 707 is hereby repealed and the following inserted in lieu thereof, viz. To qualify and induct into office at the meeting of the board on the first Monday in the month next succeeding their election or appointment the following named county officers, to-wit: Clerk of the Superior court, clerk of the Inferior court, sheriff, coroner, treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor and constable; and to take and improve the official bonds of said officers, which the board shall cause to be registered in the office of the register of deeds. The original bonds shall be deposited with the clerk of the Superior court, except the bond of the said clerk, which shall be deposited with the register of deeds for safe keeping. Provided, however, that if the said board shall declare the official bonds of any of said county officers to be insufficient or shall decline to receive the same, the said officer may appeal to the Superior court judge riding the district in which said county is, or to the resident judge of said district, as he may elect, who shall hear said appeal in chambers at any place in said district which he shall designate within ten days after notice by him of the same; and if upon the hearing of said appeal the judge shall be of the opinion that the said bond is sufficient, he shall issue an order to the said board of commissioners to induct the said officer in office, or that he shall be retained in office as the case may be; but, if upon the hearing of said appeal the judge shall be of the opinion that the bond is insufficient, he shall give the appellant ten days in which to file before him an additional bond and if the appellant shall within the said ten days file before the said judge a good and sufficient bond in the opinion of said judge, he shall so declare and issue his order to said board, directing and requiring them to induct the appellant into office or retain him, as the case may be; but if in the opinion of the said judge both the original and the additional bonds are insufficient, he shall declare the said office vacant, and notify said commissioners who shall notify the clerk of the Superior court, who shall appoint to fill the vacancy, except in the case of the clerk of the Superior court, which vacancy shall be filled by the resident judge. The judgment of the Superior court judge shall be final.

The appeal and the finding and judgment of the Superior court judge shall be recorded on the minutes of the board of commissioners.

Sec. 4 That section seven hundred and sixteen (716) is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof, viz: There shall be elected in each county of the State, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six (1896) and every two years thereafter, by the duly qualified electors thereof, three persons to be chosen from the body of the county, who shall be styled the board of commissioners of the county of ———, and shall hold their office for two years from the date of their qualification and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and they shall be qualified by taking the oath of office before the clerk of the Superior court or some judge or justice of the peace, and the register of deeds shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of commissioners.

Sec 5. That whenever as many as five electors of the county make affidavit before the clerk of the Superior court at any time after the election of the county commissioners, that they verily believe that the business of the county, if left entirely in the hands of the three commissioners elected by the people, will be improperly managed; that then, upon petition of two hundred electors of said county, one-half of whom shall be freeholders, and so certified by the clerk of the Superior court, made to the judge of the district or the judge presiding therein, it shall be the duty of said judge to appoint two honest and discreet citizens of said county, who shall be of a political party different from that of a majority of commissioners, who shall, from their appointment and qualifications, by taking the oath required for county commissioners, be members of said board of county commissioners, in every respect as fully as if elected by the people, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of the successors of said board of county commissioners, and that no money shall be paid upon the order of said board, or official bonds accepted, nor shall any debt be incurred except upon the concurrence of as many as four of said board. That all motions concerning financial matters shall be taken upon a aye and no vote and recorded upon the minutes.

Sec. 6. That section (717) seven hundred and seventeen be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That section (719) seven hundred and nineteen be and the same is hereby amended by striking out "justices of the peace" and inserting in lieu thereof, "the clerk of the Superior court."

Sec. 8. That all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE CAUCASIAN WILL MAKE IT HOT FOR ENEMIES OF REFORM ALL THIS YEAR. IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED IN REFORM WORK, SEND US YOUR NAME FOR A YEAR.

FOR $1.00 THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN Will be sent one year.

ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

Great Confusion and Dissatisfaction Over the Decision of the Court--Trouble Coming.

PAYING UNDER PROTEST.

Examples of the Unfair Conditions Prevailing---People Preparing to Bring More Suits Against the Tax--How the Court Stood --A Summary of the Law.

The income tax is becoming famous since the Supreme court of the United States rendered its opinion. It will be remembered that a suit was brought to test the constitutionality uf the tax. The case was heard by eight of the nine Justices of the Supreme court including the Chief Justice. After a long and powerful controversy by the leading lawyers of the land, a majority of the court decided that *rent* incomes and incomes from *State* and *municipal bonds* could not be taxed. As to *other* incomes the court was evenly divided—four holding that they were taxable and four holding that they were not. This status of the Court left the law in force as to taxing all incomes *except* those from rents and State and municipal bonds

HATED BY THE MONEY POWER.

The action of the Court has raised a storm of dissatisfaction all over the country, and will lead to a great cloud of litigation.

The law was intended to tax all incomes exceeding $4,000 annually. But the action of the court will nullify the intent of the law in thousands of cases, while nearly every man who has an income exceeding $4,000 is now ready to bring suit against paying taxes on it.

For instance a man may have an income of $3,500 from a manufactory and a like income from bonds, making a total income of $7 000 per year; but none of this can be taxed, because the income from his factory is not large enough to be taxed, and the income from his bonds is exempt from taxation by the decision of the Court.

Again, if a man owns a lot of land which he rents out for $4,000 per year, he is *not* taxed; but if the man who rents the land makes $4,000 per year on it *he* is taxed.

It can be plainly seen that a law which will operate in this manner will be a discriminating measure, and will always be a source of contention and dissatisfaction. It is no wonder that the court's decision has made trouble, and that parties are preparing to bring more suits which they insist shall be heard by the full bench (nine) of the Court.

The law requires that all parties having sufficient incomes, shall report them by April 15th, or be subject to costs and penalties amounting to fifty per cent. There is a great rush to all collection offices, but every man is making his return and paying his tax under protest, with a view of getting it back by some legal action.

The law, as intended, is undeniably a fair and good one; but the constitutional construction of it is undeniably unfair and bad.

Upon the important points of the decision the Court divided as follows:

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer held that the law, as a whole, is unconstitutional. Justices Harlan, Shiras, Brown and white regard the law as wholly or in part constitutional. Justices Shiras and Brown believe the tax on incomes from rents, and State, county and municipal bonds, is unconstitutional, and Justice Harlan contends that the tax may be levied on incomes from rents.

Judge Field gave a vigorous decision against the whole law.

The effect of the decision on the Treasury will be most disastrous as far as the receipts from the income tax are concerned. No one will pretend to say, with any degree of accuracy, how much revenue will be lost on account of the decision. Commissioner Miller says that it would take him several days to make even an approximate estimate, but the rough guess that has been made by the Treasury officials is that the revenue will be reduced by about fifteen million dollars, if there are no further adverse decisions.

Briefly summed up, the law, as it stands at present, is as follows:

The tax is levied on incomes received between January 12, 1894, and December 31, 1894.

The amount of the tax is two per cent.

Citizens of the United States—resident or non-resident aliens are subject to the tax on all incomes Non-resident aliens are taxed on incomes derived from any source in the United States.

Incomes of $4.000 or less are exempt from taxation.

On incomes exceeding $4,000 the tax is levied only on the portion of the income exceeding $4,000.

Incomes are taxable, no matter from what source derived, except those derived from rents of real estate, and those derived from interest on State or Municipal bonds.

Only one deduction of $4 000 is made from the aggregate income of the members of any family composed of one or more parents and minor children.

Where corporations pay taxes on their incomes, individual stockholders are not taxed upon incomes derived from dividents on the stock of such corporation.

Each person having an income of more than $3,500 per year must make a return of such income to the collector or deputy collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which he resides.

Guardians and trustees must make returns for their wards or cestui que trust.

Returns this year must be made on or before April 15. In succeeding

(Continued on fourth page.)

IF CHRIST CAME TO CONGRESS.

The Hon. M. W. Howard, Congressman From Alabama, Defends Himself Against the Attacks of the Plutocratic Press, and Points Out the Great Source of Unjust and Corrupt Legislation.

When a man enters Congress he must choose one or two things. If he wishes to be courted and feted by Washington society, if he desires the praise of the plutocratic press, if he is looking after fat places for his relations and friends, if his heart longs for the smiles of aristocracy and the fawning of sycophants, he has only to be the willing tool of plutocracy and all these things are within his easy grasp. If thus he chooses, his future pathway is strewn with flowers, and for him there is the purple and fine linen of Dives.

On the other hand, if he champions the cause of the people, and stands up for the Nation's toilers and antagonizes Shylocks who are enslaving the honest yeomenry of the country,

HE WILL BE CALLED A CRANK,

an agitator and an Anarchist.

He will be scorned by society, maligned, abused and ridiculed by the plutocratic press and treated discourteously and snubbed by those in power, and given to understand that he has no *influence* with the administration.

This condition confronts every man who is chosen to represent the people, and he must become an ally of the aristocracy of wealth, and desert the people, or stand up for the rights of the people and be

HATED BY THE MONEY POWER.

Surrounded by lobbyists and corruptionists, with unlimited money to purchase votes, with avenue after avenue to luxury and ease continually open to the mental vision, surrounded by vice and profligacy, is it to be wondered at that so many of our public men fall victims to the temptation, and forget the poor toilers who labor in the mines and factories, the vineyards and the fields, and who are looking to their leaders in such intense, tearful suspense? Here lies the great danger This is the very root of the evil, the source of all our ills.

So long as the trusts and monopolies hold such unlimited power, just so long will our legislation become

MORE CORRUPT AND VICIOUS.

The greedy, unscrupulous, grasping trusts have entered the halls of Congress and they have polluted the men whom the people have trusted, and instead of a government by the people, it is a government by a money oligarchy. The capital city of our nation is reeking with rottenness; corruption and bribery stalk hand in hand with luxury and licentiousness. The man who sells his vote loses his honor and becomes the prey of vicious habits Once started on the downward road there is no stopping, and he becomes the easy tool of the money power. Thus, it has come to pass that the Congress of the United States is ever ready to

FOSTER THE ROBBER TRUSTS

while the people are starving. We talk of reform along certain lines; we hold monster meetings and petition Congres for the passage of certain laws in the interest of the people, and we wait and fondly hope for good, wholesome legislation, when the very men who are to pass the laws have sold themselves to the money changers. We must break the hold which the money power has upon this nation ere we can hope for reform. We must scourge the Shylocks from the capital even as Christ scourged the money changers from the temple, and we must turn out the unfaithful servants, and with them the corruptionists, the lobbyists, the rogues and prostitutes who make of the great capitol building at Washing on a

VERITABLE DEN OF THIEVES.

If we would have the stream pure we must purify the head waters, so if we would have just laws, passed in the interest of the men and women who have produced the wealth of this nation, we must work a reformation among those who give us the laws.

With an earnest desire to reveal to the American people this most shocking state of affairs, and to show them the source of the great danger which menaces us, I wrote my book "If Christ Came to Congress." The pictures there drawn are no doubt vivid and startling, but this is because they are true—taken from real life. The plutocratic press all over the country is heaping abuse and vituperation on me for drawing aside the veil so that the voters of this country might look upon this

SHOCKING SCENE OF CORRUPTION,

shame and debauchery, and I have been threatened with ostracism by Washington society and expulsion from Congress because of the revelations and exposures I have made; but in spite of all this, I propose to wield my pen and raise my voice in behalf of the honest toilers who have elected me to Congress, and to "cry aloud and spare not" until every man in the land shall be acquainted with the true situation and stirred to action.

Let me conclude with a picture of the closing scenes of the session of Congress which expired March 4th It was the holy Sabbath day, and the church bells were ringing merrily over the city In the capitol,

CHAMPAGNE FLOWED LIKE WATER.

Committee rooms became temporary brothels. Women of ill repute swarmed the corridors and sang songs in the public restaurants with inebriated Congressmen. "I have seventy five dozen glasses out," said Tom Murray, the disgusted caterer of the House restaurant. "That tells the story of the committee rooms better than any words I could utter."

In front of the main door is a perfect cloud of gentlemen interested in legislation. Some of the faces are familiar and have been seen here for the last twenty years. Some are comparatively new. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be won or lost within the next few hours.

Around at the other door are more lobbyists and among them are some

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which the Popular Opinion is Expressed. All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

Contempt and Ridicule for the Democratic Press---Sorrow at the Degradation of Democracy---Attent on Called to Short Weights in Fertilizers--An Excoriation.

Abandoned Truth and Decency.

For the Caucasian.]

FOUR OAKS, April 15th, '95.

The democratic papers are making every effort that an unscrupulous, mean, low-down partizan organization can do to get our people dissatisfied with our legislature. They have abandoned truth, honesty and decency. Yours &, E. D. S.

Best He Can Find.

For the Caucasian.]

BRYANT, N. C., April 8th, '95.

I have read THE CAUCASIAN, and have become very much attached to it. I get more real information from it than any paper that I can find. I fully believe that if any good, honest man will read your paper for twelve months, he will be a Populist. It is the best educator in the reform cause that we have. Let every reformer get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.

Respectfully,
R B. SORRELL.

"On The Run."

For The Caucasian.]

KERSHAW, S C., April 8th, '95.

Don't let up on the Douglass business; you have got the "unterrified" locofoco on the run. The negro question was to have been their hobby in the next campaign. I think circumstances are such as to make them advance some other issue. God forbid that they may get control of the government again They have about bankrupted the whole country. Give them Hail Columbia, and don't let up until they shall have been completely routed. Very truly,

J.

From The Mountains to The Sea.

For the Caucasian.]

WALLBURG, N. C., April 4th, '95.

I think THE CAUCASIAN is one among the best, if not the best paper published in the State But for that paper, the same old machine would be ruling this State yet, with all the ruinous Bourbon elements attached. We have knocked the wind out of their sails. Now all that is left for them to "holler" about is nigger. If you go on in the way you have commenced, under your very able management, they will wish they never heard tell of or even seen a "nigger." I only hope and wish that we will be able to secure all the people who favor good goverament from the mountains to the sea.

S. W. WALL.

Not That Kind of a Democrat.

For the Caucasian.]

SWANSBORO, N. C., April 16th, '95.

In the "Jacksonsville Times" of late date, I notice an article, headed "The new magistrates for Onslow County." The editor has seen fit to deliver a tirade of abuse on the "mongrel legislature," as he calls it; also vents his spleen on those appointed as magistrates; says a meaner, sorrier mass of incapables (as a whole) could not have been scraped up in the State &c; then tries to modify, by saying they possessed the one redeeming quality of being white men, though the most illiterate negroes that could have been chosen would have stood forth as brilliant and shining lights when compared with those white men &c; then modifies again by saying: There are a few competent and capable men in the list, but the majority can boast only of enough brains to vote the straight Populist ticket, &c. He prepared a sketch of the most prominent political incidents in the lives of the new officials, but his love for Onslow county, and respect for their families preclude publication.

I, as one of the appointed, wish to say to the gentleman, if he is a gentleman, which I doubt very much, that I am as respectable and as competent to be a J. P. as any of those who have held that position, under the so-called Democratic bossism in that county for years; am a white man and have a white man's principle, which I am sorry to say I don't believe he has.

Who is the editor of the "Times?" Guess he is white, but he certainly is not a native of this county. He must be a scalawag, carpet-bagger or something besides an honorable man—comparing us to the scum of the earth, and the "old man" whoever he he is—quoting scripture, that God made man from the dust, but the N. C. legislature made us out of nothing. Better go say your prayers, "old man." I ask Mr. Ed. "Times" if he ever learned the Lord's prayer.

Shame on you sir, and still more so on your family if you have one. If not, we think it would be a hard matter for you to get a respectable white one in Onslow county. I was appointed J. P., not by any request of my own, for I knew nothing about it; had nothing to do with it; in fact did not belong to that party; didn't vote for the party; didn't want to be a J. P. in Swansboro, but so far as being capable is concerned, I am as competent and capable of being a magistrate as any Democrat, so-called, in this community.

The negro hobby—negro your hobby! If any half civilized, half educated negro anywhere could not make better magistrates, than many of those so-called democratic J. P's. who have been ruling as such for the last several years, I should be sorry for them.

Now sir, you have misrepresented me, either knowingly or otherwise, I believe knowingly. If ignorantly, I suppose you are to be excused; but an editor of a paper should not make such mistakes. I denounce your statement a base falshood, and

[Continued on 3rd page.]

AN ANXIOUS EASTER.

The Democratic Douglass Ass is desperately trying to hatch something from a lot of very bad eggs.

GOOD CHEER FROM OHIO.

A Prominent and Influential Ohio Farmer Says That the Farmers of That State are Tired of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

TRINWAY, Ohio, March 18.

Hon. Marion Butler:

When I write to congratulate you upon your election to the United States Senate, I but voice the sentiments of hundreds of farmers who are land-owners and members of either the Republican or Democratic party in the State of Ohio. It has been predicted that the appearance of Mr. Pritchard and yourself in the Senate "will perhaps shake some of the venerable traditions, &c.," of that body. We hope so; and when such is the case you can feel assured of our hearty amen.

I ask my friend, Mr. Cooper, to hand you this letter because he is a Southerner who is well known to Ohio farmers, and although not a politician, fully appreciates the fact that the farmers north and south have in the Democratic and Republican parties "made unto themselves idols and found them clay," and stand ready today to flock round the standard of any party that can lead them out of the political wilderness

Hoping I may see you when you are in Washington, I am

Very sincerely your friend,
WILLIAM E COX.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mr. James D. Collins a very prominent man in Atlanta, Ga., has gone over to the Republicans. He has been a life long Democrat, and says not one man in ten in Atlanta will vote the Democratic ticket, that a good many of them will go to the Republicans and the balance will vote with the Populists. Good bye my party good bye.—Alliance Vindicator.

The Springfield Republican, commenting on the increase of Populism, admits that the growth of the party is phenomenal. It says: "As a matter of fact the anti-slavery party, from the time it began to put a presidential candidate in the field in 1844, down to the breaking up of the whig party in 1852, never exhibited a more persistent and growing strength than the people's party has so far shown."

Harrison is a candidate and so are Allison, McKinley and Tom Reed. Four horses are grooming for the Presidential sweepstakes in 1896. The Democrats are bad off as there is not one man who looms up at present as a possibility.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Newbern Journal tells of a death which occurred at that place, last Saturday night about 12 o'clock. Miss Julia Taylor, aged 58, who lived alone and did tailor work, screamed for help about midnight, and Mr. J. C. Green, who lived next door answered and went over. Miss Taylor said a man had come on her porch and had raised the window and asked who it was. He grasped at her and dropped the window and left. Mr. Green told her to come to his house and spend the remainder of the night, and she was supposed to be preparing to do so, but hearing nothing more of her for some time Mr. Green looked in the window and saw her lying on the floor. Help was summoned, but she soon died. The coroner's jury decided that she had died of fright.

John Goat, of Wyoming, Minn., has been mean enough to name one of his girls Nannie.

UNTANGLE IT.

A PARALLEL SHOWING HOW THE OLD PARTY PAPERS TANGLE IT.

"It (People's party) has not been in power, but it has nevertheless done great harm. It is mainly responsible for the silver craze that has come near wrecking the country's finances and did precipitate a panic, the effects of which will not disappear for many years. In many parts of the country it compelled the politicians of both the other parties to adopt the free silver programme as the only means of retaining their hold on the offices."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.), Jan. 9, '95.

"The reason farm products are so low is because there is overproduction. There are too many people gazed in farming."—Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)

"The bad state of affairs for two years past is owing to Republican legislation." -Atlanta Journal (Dem.)

"By many people the party (Democratic) is unjustly held responsible for the panic of year before last. The panic was the result of the abuse by the Republicans of their power in controlling the taxing machinery of the government. In failing to settle the currency question, the Democratic party will take the risk of precipitating another panic, for which it will be undeniably responsible."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.), Jan. 14, '95.

"The reason times are hard in the cities is because too many people crowd in from the rural districts. More people should till the soil."—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

"The Democratic party will walk out of itself and nothing will remain but a smell of brimstone and Wall street."—Zeb. Vance.

THE GREAT CONGRESS.

The Popular Opinion of the "Deserted" Body as Expressed by Many People.

But what a miserable crowd was that over two-thirds majority of the last House? Had there been but one man of courage and brains opposing the undemocratic usurpations of the White House, he would be now the leading man in the country. But there was not one in that Democratic Gomorrow. — Sentinel (Dem.)

Even New York with its overwhelming Democratic majority of a few years ago has a Republican mayor, while Chicago turns out a Democratic mayor and replaces him with a Republican, giving the latter over 41,000 majority. The workings of the avowed Democratic policy have been tested, and the people want no more such experiments.—Philadelphia Item (Sil.)

The Fifty-third Congress will be remembered chiefly because, first, the majority party failed to redeem the pledges it made to the people; second, because of its inability to comprehend the scope of its duties, and its consequent helplessness in front of great issues; third, because of its subserviency to class interests. —W. A. Peffer.

The final and utter collapse of the Democratic party in the presence of the grandest opportunities that ever came to any political party in the history of this nation is simply marvelous. No party ever made greater promises, ever had greater opportunities, or made a more signal failure. Under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, who was worshiped as a party idol—raised to a pedestal higher than his party, the party has gone down in ignominy and reproach, so far and so low that even its strongest partisans scarcely have the courage to defend it. What can the rank and file in the Democratic party expect in the future by remaining in it?—Ex.

The funniest thing out is to the effect that a Democrat in Chatham county last week, offered to bet five cents that Marion Butler would not beat Ransom for the U. S. Senate. Come, bud, Butler has done gone and done it, and Ransom is in Mexico. Christ died nearly 1900 years ago, and it's "agin" the law in North Carolina to bet on elections, except "election by grace" where ignorance cuts no figure in the case; but you are commanded to repent or you perish.—Hickory Mercury.

THE CAUCASIAN WILL SEEK TO EXPOSE ROTTENNESS AND HYPOCRISY EVERYWHERE. IF YOU WOULD KNOW OF IT, SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Opinions That Occur From Conditions Which Exist.

What has brought out this independence of the voters? Who are the people that are entitled to the credit of this change for the better? Who are the people or party that have been agitating and educating the masses for their own good for the last few years? Was it the Democrats and Republicans? By no means. Did not the old parties in '92 and '94 fight their battles on about the same old lines, perfectly ignoring the idea of financial reform as agitated by the Populists? Certainly they did. Did not President Cleveland call an extra session of Congress to legislate on financial questions that they had perfectly ignored previous to the election? Certainly. The people generally admitted the Populists failed, because we did not get control of the national government (and no one expected it), but you are mistaken, my friends. It was a grand victory. Why we succeeded in bringing before the people the great financial question and forced the old parties to no longer ignore it. Does any sensible man at all abreast of the times believe it would have ever been before the people as an issue if it had been left to the old parties—Geo. W. Jackson in Virginia Sun.

For half a century the United States has been retarded in its progress by so many people blindly holding to the two dominant parties, regardless of consequences. We have certainly reached a period in our history—have certainly had enough party jobbery and lack of proper and greatly needed legislation—to be willing to start out on a new line and select our best and most progressive men, regardless of party, and have such measures put into laws as the great masses of the people demand and need.—Dublin Courier.

"Scratch a Democratic office holder and you scratch a monopoly tool; scratch a Republican office holder and you scratch a monopoly pimp. The people argue of the "merits" of the two factions when the Republicans denounce the Democrats as liars and thieves and when Democrats denounce the Republicans as thieves and liars—and both sides telling the truth!"—Free Trader.

Governor Evans, of South Carolina, says the south and west will be united for the political struggles of next year. The issue will be silver vs. gold, and it is predicted that the united sections will be victorious.—Wayeross Herald.

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Not the least among the questions and problems which faced the last legislature was the special matter of public State revenues and expenditures. To begin with it was found that the expenditures for the years 1893 and 1894 were largely in excess of public receipts; and this was so despite the fact that there had been extraordinary receipts which will not come again. To explain this, it may be said that $686.16 were received from sales of city lots; $8,852.38 from Wilmington and Weldon railroad tax; $19,501.52 from the same road as "compromise" tax over and above what will be regularly received hereafter; $30,800 from sales of North Carolina bonds; $33,600 from receiver in Swazey suit for back dividends—amounting in all to $93,440. This amount may be classed as "extraordinary" receipts because nothing will be received from these same sources again. And then the State received $50,632 as dividends from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad which is by no means a certainty for the coming two years. So it appears that during the past two years the State administration received $144,102.06, none of which may be certainly looked for during the next two years. It must be remembered that this amount was received *in addition to the regular receipts* from ordinary sources of taxation.

* * *

But in spite of this nice, extra little sum, the legislature found that the expenses of the State had been more than the receipts. The penitentiary was in debt to the amount of $14,000. The charitable institutions were not adequate to the demands made upon them and had to be provided for. The public school system was rotten and was not being conducted for as long a term as was required by the constitution. Other public educational institutions were sorely in need of assistance and had to be aided in order to progress. These matters, combined with others, constitnted a very serious and knotty problem. How it was met will be shown in the CAUCASIAN from time to time.

* * *

All these conditions existed, and yet the public expenditures of the State for 1893-'94 amounted to nearly two and a half million of dollars—to quote from the auditor's report, $2,442,088.33. It became an interesting question as where all this money went and what was done with it. Of course, it was known that the greater part of it was spent in accordance to law; but let's take a little look over the reports and see how things look.

* * *

In some senses the reports are confusing to any one desiring to get the exact figures concerning expenditures for certain objects. For instance the summary in the report of 1893 states that the expenses of Capitol square are $544.40. But a lot of items are thrown together under another head called "contingencies" and all through these contingencies we find items charged to Capitol square. The total contingencies foot up, for 1893, the amount of $34,346.27; and for 1894, $27,888.85. All through this list of contingencies are found such items as

Sundry persons for work on Capitol square, etc	$ 4.12
Sundry persons for mowing grass in Capitol square	$ 6.00
Sundry persons for cleaning rubbish in Capitol square	$10.35.

Of course it is not our purpose to attempt to give any thing like a list—only some samples. It seems to us that all these items (and they are all through the report) should have been classified under the head of Capitol square. There's no telling, without laborious effort, how much money was spent this way. "The contingencies" show a regular pay roll for employees in and around the public buildings ranging in amount from $84.71 to $149.71 *per week*, besides the many items as illustrated above. Then the "Capitol square" department shows a nearly regular monthly gardener's bill of $26.88 per month. The salary of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds does not come under this head. The matter is pretty well mixed.

* * *

Something like $800 is charged to *funerals*. This is not for any proper expenses attendant upon the death of a member of the legislature. It is for funerals outside of that. We do not stand in the attitude of a critic in this matter, and certainly would not mention any names in connection with it. But we are not advised of any State appropriation for funerals for anybody, yet nearly $800 went out of the treasury for that purpose during the last two years.

* * *

The amount spent for *extra* legal advice would indicate that the State had been in considerable trouble for two years past. Much, quite much, *very* much of the total amount of fees seem to have gone to some very prominent Democratic lawyers. A cursory glance over the reports shows that nearly nine thousand dollars ($9,000) went for these fees. On page 153 of the report for 1893, is shown that one lawyer received a *balance* of $3,925.02 for services rendered State in case "State vs. W. and W. R. R. Co." On page 63 is shown that another lawyer was paid $500 for services rendered Secretary of State. On page 194 is shown another fee of $3,000 paid to one lawyer, and various other little matters to various lawyers ranging from $25.00 up go to make the grand total. Some of these fees were quite nice little sums to be "scooped" in these hard times. And besides all this, the regular State attorney draw the quite comfortable little salary of $2,000 annually. Lawyers are bound to live—especially Democratic lawyers.

* * *

The State has three railroad commissioners at an annual salary of $2,000 each. The chief clerk has an annual salary of $1,500.

A year's salary to the commission amounts to $7,500. Two years' salary amounts to $15,000. But from the auditor's reports of the past two years it appears that the commission is charged up with $21,937.69—nearly seven thousand dollars more than the salaries amount to. Some of this went for printing—some for telegrams, express charges, &c.; but it is a noticeable fact that right much—quite much—went for extra expenses to the commissioners in attending certain railroad conventions, and on other trips, and in at least one case the expenses of the chief clerk were paid to one of these conventions. Perhaps the law requires the commissioners to take these little jaunts—we say *perhaps* it does. We also notice two items, of $150.00 each, allowed the chief clerk for assistance in copying, &c. Little items like these help make up that extra amount of nearly $7,000.

* * *

Some nice little junkets have been taken during the past two years at publicexpense. One gentleman went to New York to attend a State camp of instruction at an expense of $70.00, paid by the State of North Carolina A party of gentlemen went to Chicago at a State expense of *only* $545.20. Investigation fails to reveal any appropriation for this little outing, but the reports show that the State treasury paid for it.

* * *

The inauguration of the Governor seems to have cost the State something like $500.00. Our recollection is that this went principally to pay for a big inauguration ball, but our memory may deficient herein.

* * *

It appears from various pages of the reports that some gentlemen in the employ of the State, drawing regular salaries, have time to earn extra money—and this also comes from the State—in addition to the aforesaid regular salary.

* * *

According to the summary of the report of 1893, the Governor's mansion expenses were $4,051.80. But while this total seems to be summed up from the amounts appearing under the regular head, "Governor's Mansion," there appear numerous other items for this department under the head of "contingencies." Among these latter items are such as:

Twelve shade trees	$ 9.00
Material furnished and work done	93.90
Stationery for mansion (extra fine perhaps)	16.25
Laundrying curtains	.90
Paper, envelopes, &c. (extra fine perhaps	23.00
Freight on picture	1.41
Washing eleven curtains	5.50
Cleaning two pair madras curtains	2.50

But we can't give the full list. The above are just some "samples," so to speak. There are lots of items of a similar character. It seems that they should have come under the head of "Governor's Mansion", so that the total could be arrived at. How much such little matters as these would make up would require too much work to tell. They go in to help swell the "contingencies" account to $34,346.27. Several items for the "mansion" also appear under the head of Capitol square in the report of '93.

* * *

Among the items under the regular "Mansion" head, we note

Hall stand	$182.00
Sundries for mansion	129.11
Annunciator and speaking tube	107.25
Merchandise (not specified)	69.75
" " "	496.15
Venetian blinds	243.00
Rent of piano (sundry payments)	65.00
Silkoline	3.50

But it would require too much space to tell it all. Items like these, including furniture, aggregate $1,-051.80. And thus is explained, to some extent, what went with a lot of that State money.

* * *

A number of other things might be mentioned, but here is enough to give the "idea" needed. It just remains to say that the sun may come and the moon may go; the stars may twinkle and the dew drop may glisten on the lily; the whip-poor-will may whoop and the whangdoodle may mourn for its first born; the fleecy clouds may caress the head of this grand old State and the playful waves may gently lave her feet; the Democratic administration may search from Dan to Beersheba for some technicality by which they can seize on to the offices of the new criminal courts, and prevent the new magistrates from being sworn in, thereby thwarting the will of the people, expressed by 20,000 majority; but never, never let yourself believe that the affairs of old "Tarheeldom" can be administered by Democrats without some "silkoline" and a "piannor."

BY R QUEST.

The following letter is published by request:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 12, 1895.

Editor Caucasian.]

I notice your editorial in issue of April 11th, 1895, in which you state that the cost of the legislature of 1895 was $65,779.84. You state that "the State treasurer's books show this amount and that the Auditor's report is not ready." The Auditor's report for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1895, which will embrace the expenses of the past General Assembly will not appear until the end of the year, as a matter of course, but I desire to correct this statement with the figures from the books in this department. The net cost of the legislature of 1895 is $72,250.59. The contested elections cost $3,227.57 which is included in the $72,250.59.

Furthermore you state that the legislature of 1879 cost $71,293.80. This too is incorrect, for reference to page 34 of the "Democratic Auditor's" report for 1879 you will see "General Assembly" $53,598.10. This amount is what it cost the State. Please publish this in your next issue.

Respectfully,
T. P. JERMAN, Jr.,
Chief Clerk.

To this letter we have to say that the issue of April 11th contained exactly the following:

YEARS.	Cost of Legislature.	Total Amount of Money Expended
1879 / 1880	$ 71,293.80	$ 1,070,378.75

For the benefit of guessers the statement might have been made a little clearer. We will therefore put it this way:

Years.	Cost of Legislature.	Total amount of money expended
1879	$ 53,598 10	
1880	17,695 70	$ 1,070,378.75
Total	$ 71,293 80	

These figures may be found on page 34 of the Auditor's report for 1879 and page 43 for 1880. But we can go a little further. On page 34 of the report for 1879 we find this item: "Resolutions of General Assembly, $1,112 03;" and on page 44 of the report for 1880 we find this item: "Resolutions of General Assembly, $41.66." These amounts properly belong to the legislative expenses. Add them to the above, and the total will be $72,257.49. So it will be seen that legislation for 1879–80, under Democratic administration, cost this last amount. We will await the appearance of the report for 1895 to discuss the other matter further.

"Lords" and "counts" come high, but the "high-falutin" girls of this country must have them. The priest who performed the marriage ceremony for one of Jay Gould's daughters received $3,000 for his marriage fee, and now the papers are saying that the "count" charged the Gould family two or three millions of dollars to marry the young lady.

It now transpires that the silence of the Douglassasses on the Cleveland-Douglass fraternity and the Oh! Ferall-Team-Oh! affiliation, is due to a sile.t but desperate effort to hatch something fresh from a lot of rotten ova. See illustration.

Space is surrendered this week to the text of the Supreme court decision on the assignment law. Its clearness will show the utter absence of reason for raising such a fog by the Democratic press. When you see it in a Democratic paper, "it is not so."

Through the courtesy of the Washington Times, a fearless and brilliant paper, we are able to present to our readers the illustration on the front page.

The new law making the rate of interest six per cent. went into effect on April 13.

THE ASSIGNMENT LAW.

The Full Text of the Opinions Rendered by the Supreme Court

North Carolina Supreme Court: February term, 1895. No. 198, Durham county. G. C. Fathing, appellant vs. W. T. Carrington et al. Boone & Boone for plaintiff; Fuller, Winston & Fuller for defendant.

Montgomery, J. This case was submitted to the court below under section 567 of the the Code, and is hereby appealed. This section of the Code answers a most excellent and useful purpose, in that it enables parties to have their questions in difference settled upon an agreed state of facts, without delay and without the cost of witnesses and a trial below. It disregards forms, as such, and the perplexities of pleadings. It requires only that, by affidavit, it shall be made to appear that a real case exists and that the controversy is submitted in good faith to determine the rights of the parties. One of the long standing rules of practice of this court, number 10, provides that, "when by consent of counsel it is desired to submit a case without oral argument, the court will receive printed arguments without regard to the number of the case on the docket, or date of docketing the appeal." Rule 13, amongst other things, provides that the court at the instance of a party to a cause directly involving a matter of interest, may assign an earlier place in the calendar or fix a day for the argument thereof which shall take precedence of other business. Under these rules we have felt it to be our duty to give an early hearing to the matters involved in the case before us, because of its public and general interest.

Upon examination of the proceeding before us, we are not satisfied that the facts are stated with sufficient fullness to entirely comply with the statute under which the matter is submitted; but the question of law which is submitted is presented with entire distinctness. And while ordinarily we might dismiss the proceeding because the case is not full enough as to its statement of facts, yet where a matter involves a great public interest, as does this matter, we have concluded to follow a late precedent of this court. "Treat the case as in the nature of submission of the controversy without a formal action." The precedent to which we refer will be found in Appendix "A," 114, N. C. Reports, and is as follows:

LETTER OF GOVERNOR CARR.

To the Hon. Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIRS: There exists a difference of opinion in the minds of the citizens of the State in regard to the term of office of a judge elected by virtue of the provisions of section 25, article IV, of the constitution. The attorney-general, in an opinion filed at my request in this office, has advised me that every judge elected under that section is elected for a full term of eight (8) years A considerable number of able members of the legal profession differ from him in his construction, and contend that a judge so elected is only elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

It is all-important that the question should be determined by the highest court in the State before the election of judges shall take place in 1894. The importance of having this matter determined will be apparent from section 2689 of the Code, which is as follows:

"When the election shall be finished the registrars and judges of election, in the presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket: and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together, or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed, and the results thereof declared."

I am informed by the attorney general that this section has been construed by the Supreme court in the case of Deloatch vs. Rogers, 86 N. C. reports, page 357, to mean that if a ticket contains the names of more or one than the elector has a right to vote for "it is not only imperative as to the person improperly voted for, but as to all others for whom the elector may vote. The entire ballot for all is vitiated, and must be rejected from the count." This section has not been modified or repealed, and is a part of our present election law. By virtue of its provisions the whole judicial ticket may be void if it should contain more names than the elector has a right to vote for. It will contain more names than the elector has a right to vote for if upon it is printed or written the name of a candidate for the office of judge when the term of such office will not have expired by January 1, 1895.

It is manifest that this result will occur if the attorney-general's opinion contains a correct construction of section 25, article IV of the constitution, and the electors of the State vote for judges upon upon a ticket printed or written in accordance with the opposite construction.

In view of the importance of determining the doubt prevailing upon the subject, I respectfully request you to indicate what is your construction of the constitutional provisions relating thereto.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
[Signed.] ELIAS CARR,
Governor.

Letter of Chief Justice Shepherd and Associate Justices Avery and Burwell:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 3, 1894.

To the Governor:

Your communication of the 29th, ultimo, requesting an opinion respecting the term of office of the Judges elected under the provisions of section 25, Article IV of the constitution, has been received and duly considered by us. We beg to assure your Excellency that we appreciate the importance of the question you have submitted for our consideration, and that we would at once give to it the thorough investigation which its solution would require if we could feel that, in expressing an opinion on the subject, we were not overstepping the bounds which a proper sense of propriety prescribes for our action. As you are aware, Justices Clark and McRae of this court, and Judges Armfield, Bynum, Shuford, Whitaker and Boykin, of the Superior court, have rights of property in offices which would be affected by a judicial determination of the question which you ask us to answer, and we find our perplexity increased by the fact that these gentlemen do not join your excellency in requesting us to examine into the matter and express an opinion thereon. If we could be assured that such is their desire we should feel less embarressed in coming to a conclusion as to what action we should take in this emergency.

We desire to state that Justices Clark and McRae have deemed it proper that they should abstain from taking any part whatever in this correspondence.

We are yours, very respectfully,
[Signed] JAS. E. SHEPHERD,
Chief Justice.
[Signed] A. C. AVERY,
Associate Justice.
[Signed] ARMISTEAD BURWELL,
Associate Justice.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme court and the judges of the Superior court whose tenure of office was affected by the question involved joined in a request that the matter should be left to the decision of Chief Justice Shepherd and Associate Justices Avery and Burwell, and the following reply to the Governor contains

THE OPINION OF THE JUDGES.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1st, 1894.

Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR: The communication from our associates and judges of the Superior court which has been forwarded by your Excellency to us relieves us of embarrassment in complying with your request, since it is in the nature of a submission of the controversy in reference to their terms of office without a formal action.

The controversy arises upon a state of facts which brings before us the construction of the act of the General Assembly of March 13, 1895, entitled, "An act to regulate assignments and other conveyances of like nature in North Carolina." Section 1 is as follows: "That all conditional sales, assignments mortgages or deeds in trust, which are executed to secure any debt, obligation, note or bond which gives preference to any creditor of the maker, shall be absolutely void as to existing creditors." The plaintiff contends that the mortgage in this case is void under the provisions of the act. We are of the opinion that the mortgage is valid, and that the Act is limited to conditional sales, assignments, mortgages and deeds in trust made to secure pre existing debts and obligations, and that mortgages of the nature of the one before the court, growing out of the transaction itself and executed for a present consideration, do not come within the operations of the statute referred to, and that it (the statute) evidently refers to pre-existing debts, and was not intended to embrace transactions of this kind where the debt grows out of the transaction itself and is for a present consideration. We are supported in this potition by an opinion of this court at its January term, 1871, delivered by Chief Justice Pearson in the case of McKay vs. Gilliam, 65 N. C. 130 construing the act of 1861, chapter 4 section 12, which act is substantially like the one now under consideration. The same principles of construction is also recognized in Reeves vs. Cole, 93 N. C. 90, although that case arose on the construction of the statute concerning agricultural supplies. However, after deciding the point raised in that case, Chief Justice Smith, for the court, further said: "A similar method of construction was pursued in ascertaining the meaning and giving effect to a section in the act of September 11, 1861, which declares that "all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made and judgments confessed to secure debts shall be void as to creditors" "unless provided for the payment pro rata of all the debts and liabilities of the maker. It was held in McKay vs. Gilliam, supra, that notwithstanding the broad terms of the act, its purpose was "to take from debtors the right to give preference to some creditors to the exclusion of others," and its operation was confined to pre-existing debts and did not include a loan contract at the time of the execution of the deed and security by it." We are therefore further of the opinion that the Act before us is intended only to prevent a preference in favor of pre-existing creditors in the cases specified in the act itself. The appellant will pay the costs of this proceeding.

No. 198, Farthing vs. Carrington.

Clark, J., concurring in the result: As the court holds that the question of the construction of the act is properly raised by the record, I express my concurrence in the opinion that the act only applies to "assignments and other conveyances of like nature" as is stated in the title, and forbids preferences being given by such to existing creditors, and that it had no application to mortgages, crop liens or other conveyances which may be executed to secure a debt or loan created at the same time with the execution of such conveyance, nor where the conveyance is executed to secure advances thereafter to be made. McKay vs. Gilliam, 65, N. C., 130. But I regret I cannot concur with the majority of the court that the question is properly before us in this proceeding. The submission of a "controversy without action" under the Code, section 567, is simply an inexpensive and prompt proceeding to obtain the decision of the court as to the rights of the parties in a matter where the facts are not disputed. It dispenses with the summons and pleadings, and can be submitted to the judge at chambers as well as at term. But it is not intended as a mode of propounding queries to the court to settle abstract questions of law when no judgment can be rendered directing the defendant to do or not to do some particular act. McKethan vs. Ray, 71 N. C., 165; Little vs. Thorne, 93 N. C., 69; Milliken vs. Fox, 84 N. C., 107. It is a substitute for a civil action, and must state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and upon which the court could have rendered a judgment if presented by complaint and demurrer. The question here sought to be decided could of course be presented in this manner of proceeding, but only upon sufficient facts stated. In the present case, the facts agreed are simply that Carrington, being indebted to the plaintiff executed a mortgage to his co-defendant to secure a loan made at the time of the execution of the mortgage, and the plaintiff asks a decree that such mortgage be declared void as to him. Suppose the plaintiff had been correct in allegiug that the mortgage was void, does the bare fact that a debtor executes a void mortgage entitle any creditor to obtain a decree that the mortgage is void? How is he hurt by it? The creditor whose debt has not been reduced to judgment has no lien on any particular land of the debtor. He has no ground even to ask that the mortgage be removed as a cloud on his title. There is no allegation or agreement here that the defendant Carrington has included in this mortgage, property above his homestead, which would otherwise have been liable to execution for the plaintiff's debt, and that the defendant has no other property to the plaintiff's execution; nor is it averred that the plaintiff has judgment and execution, and if he had, no reason is shown why he could not sell under it and buy the property embraced in the alleged mortgage, treating it as void. It does not appear even that the mortgage has been registered. It is true the affidavit sets out that this is a bona fide action, but it does not appear that the plaintiff has suffered or will suffer any detriment, nor that the courts can render him any aid. Indeed on the facts agreed there is no judgment that the court could render, unless it is that of passing upon the abstract question of the construction of the act. Nor can I concur that the response of the court (114 N. C. 293) to the inquiry of the Governor as to the tenure of judicial office is a precedent in this case which concerns merely the rights of parties litigant in a civil action of a private nature.

No. 198, Farthing vs. Carrington; concurring opinion of Furchees, J.

Concurring in the opinion of he court delivered by Justice Montgomery, I regret that there is any reason why any member of the court should feel that he was not authorized in this proceeding to give his opinion as to the proper construction of the act of March 13th, 1895.

As we are bound to see from the proceeding before us, (if we close our eyes to other sources of information) it involves a matter of great interest to the business of the State.

The main question, and the one intended to be presented for our consideration is the construction of the act of March 13th, 1895, and four members of the court have given their opinion, construing this act to apply only to pre-existing debts, at the time of making the mortgage or other security, and not to debts made contemporaneous with and agreed at the time of their making, to be thus secured. The other member of the court, for reasons which he assigns, declines to express any opinion as to the construction of the act. Then I take it that the construction of the act is settled, so far as the opinion of four of the justices of this court can settle a question.

But while this is so, two of the justices are of the opinion that the question is not presented in such a way as to justify the court in giving any opinion as to its construction, and this is the reason for my writing this opinion.

The majority of the court were not inadvertent to the objections made by the minority, and for these reasons did not undertake to render a formal judgment, affirming or overruling the judgment of the court below, but simply expressed their opinion as to the construction of act. And in doing this we thought we were fully warranted by the precedents of this court, and the matter of the tenure of the judges. 114 N. C. 923, is cited in the opinion of the court as authority for the action of the majority. The learned members of the court, Chief Justice Shepherd and Justices Avery and Burwell, who rendered the opinion in that matter, put it upon the ground that it was "in the nature of a submission of the controversy in reference to their terms of office, without a formal action." This seems to be authority for the action of the majority of the court in this proceeding. But the minority say not, for the reason, that it was in response to a letter from the Governor as to a grave constitutional question, in which the public was interested; that it was not an adjudication as to the right of the officers whose terms were in question, but the court felt that they would voluntarily accept the advice as decisive.

It is true that the Governor's letter to the court suggested an important question for its decision, and we think one proper for them to act upon; but he, as Governor, had no interest in it. His election or term of office was in no way involved. He did not order the election, or hold the election. These were provided for by the legislature. He could not add to or take one day from the terms of the judges, with or without the opinion of this court. And it is conceded that the opinion of this court in that proceeding could not do so. But the opinion was given because it involved a grave constitutional question in which the public was interested, and because the court had reasons for thinking that the parties really interested wished the opinion of the court and would be governed by it.

This was, as I have said, an important question and one, as I think, proper to be decided by this court. But it was not necessary to the administration of the courts. It is most probable there would have been elections held for these offices without this opinion, and if there had not been, and in this way a vacancy had occurred, the Governor was authorized by the constitution to fill it; so the administration of justice would have gone on.

But again, it is contended by the majority that as section 567 of the Code is only intended to do away with the formalities of pleading, and to properly constitute a case under this section, it ought to contain sufficient averments to constitute a cause of action upon which the court could go to judgment. I agree to this proposition, but I do not agree that Webb vs. Hicks, decided at this term is in conflict with this action of the majority of the court in this case. In Webb vs. Hicks, *supra*, the court below held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and this court, in reviewing the appeal of plaintiffs were of the opinion that plaintiffs' complaint did not state a cause of action, and "affirmed" the judgment of the court below. It is not in point in this case, as I think.

But the action of the majority of the court in this case, admitted as I do that there should be sufficient averments to enable the court to proceed to judgment; that this does not prevent the court from giving its opinion in a case important to be decided, and that the court is sustained in its action, not only by the case in 114 N. C. 923, *supra*, but also by such cases as the following: In McBride vs. Patterson, 78 N. C. 412, which was a contest between children of the same mother, some legitimate and some illegitimate as to property. This court Smith, C. J., delivering the opinion, discusses and decides the case upon its merits, and then held that the appeal was prematurely taken and dismisses the appeal.

In State vs. Davis, 98 N. C. 778, in a case, coming up by successive appeals from a justice's court to this court, upon the construction of the statute changing the presumption of evidence, this court fully discusses the case upon the merits and declared the act unconstitutional and void. Smith, C. J., delivering the opinion of the court says: "We have gone into the question in order to settle the question of the validity of the statute in its application to the case before us, and because it will practically put an end to the litigation." The case was then dismissed for the reason that the special verdict appealed from was not sufficient to find a judgment upon.

In Guilford Co. vs. Ga. Co., 109 N. C., which was before this court simply upon a motion for a certiorari as a substitute for an appeal, which the court discussed and decided the case upon its merits, Clark, J., delivered the opinion of the court, and then refused the motion of defendant for the certiorari to bring the case to this court.

In State vs. Taylor, 85 N. C. 569, a case involving the question as to whether a solicitor was entitled to a $4.00 or $10.00 tax fee, this court went into a full discussion of the case upon its merits. Ashe, J., delivering the opinion of the court, closes the opinion as follows: "But as the State has no right to appeal in this case and has no interest in the question, the case is dismissed."

In Milling Co. vs. Findley, 110 N. C. 411, the court, Clark, J., delivering the opinion, discusses the case on its merits and sustains the judgment below, and then says the appeal is premature and and cannot be sustained.

In State vs. Wylde, 110 N. C. 500, being an indictment for bigamy, the court discusses and decides the case upon its merits. Clark, J., delivering the opinion, dismisses the appeal upon the ground that the affidavit upon which defendant appealed was insufficient to bring the case to this court.

In State vs. Lockyear, 95 N. C. 633, which was an indictment for selling liquor by the Capital club of the city of Raleigh, the court thought it of sufficient public importance, Smith, C. J., delivering the opinion, to discuss and decide the case upon its merits, in which he gives the following reason for deciding a case not properly before the court: "The wish of the parties that it should be settled and the law declared, so that it might be observed in its integrity," and then proceeded to dismiss the case because there was no judgment in the court below, and none could be pronounced by this court.

There was no difficulty in understanding the point intended to be presented to the court by this case. No one has complained of it on that account. Then I repeat, treating this case as in no better condition than it would have been in regular action, with a complaint alleging all the facts contained in this submission, with a demurrer to the complaint, will not the cases cited above justify the court in giving its opinion upon its merits of the controversy? If it was of sufficient importance to decide whether a solicitor was entitled to a four dollar fee or a ten dollar fee to induce the court to decide the case upon its merits, though it was before the court on the appeal of the State, which the courts say had no interest in the question and no right to appeal, is not the question presented by this case of sufficient importance to justify the court in giving its opinion upon the construction of this act? If the construction of an act of the legislature changing the rule of evidence, as in Davis' case, supra, was of sufficient importance to justify the court to pass upon it and declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional "because it will practically put an end to the litigation," is not the matter now before the court, which must seriously affect the whole business interest of the State, sufficient to justify the court in giving its opinion as to the construction of this statute? Or if the question as to whether the Capital club had the right to retail liquor was of sufficient public importance to justify the court in considering and passing upon its merits of that case, when it was not before the court in such a way as to authorize the court to pronounce any judgment, is not this case of sufficient public importance to justify the court in giving its opinion as to the construction of the act of the 13th of March, 1895?

But it is contended these cases do not apply for the reason that, although the court gave its opinion when it had no case properly constituted before it, the court after giving the opinion in the cases referred to then dismissed the appeals, and as to whether this was more consistent with the views of my brethren who differ with the majority, I will not pretend to say, as I am not dealing with that question. But it is said the court should have reversed or affirmed the judgment below—that there is no middle ground. Did the court in the case cited above reverse or affirm the judgments below? But supposing this may not be considered an answer to this position—that the court should have reversed or affirmed the judgment in the court below, I wish to give my own answer to this proposition. It is contended by the minority that the case does not state facts sufficient to authorize a judgment, and the judgment pronounced thereon is a nullity. If they are correct in this position, then no judgment we could have pronounced here would have made it valid. There was no use in shooting at a dead duck. And if there is a sufficient statement of facts to authorize the judgment below, then their whole theory that the court was wrong in passing upon the question, fails and falls to the ground. Which horse do they take? But again, if the court had the right to consider it and then dismiss it, as in Davis' case, in Taylor's case, in Lockyear's case, supra, or in the case of the County of Guilford vs. the Georgia company, supra, when it was only before the court on an application for a certiorari, to bring it to court, did not the court have a right to consider this case without dismissing it? Does not the greater include the less, whether it is called middle ground or not?

I have not undertaken to argue the construction of the act as given by the court. So far as I know, there is no difference of opinion as to this. I say, so far as I know, as I am not authorized to speak for Justice Avery on this point. But I have only endeavored to show that the court is justified by precedent in the action it has taken in this case.

But I will say, in passing from this case, that in my opinion the act of the 13th of March, 1895, is so little like the statute of 13th Eliz. (Code Sec. 1545) that it would hardly be safe to reason from the analogy of that statute, to construe the act of the 13th of March. The statute of Elizabeth does not avoid any conveyance, unless there is an intent to defraud or delay the payment of the creditors of the maker, and then such creditors must be defrauded, hindered and delayed, or the conveyance is valid. This statute, without regard to intent or as to whether any one is damaged or not, declares the conveyance utterly void, if the maker is indebted to any one else at the time of making the same.

No. 198, Farthing vs. Carrington.

Avery, J., dissenting: The statute (Code section 567) was enacted in order (said Pearson, C. J., in McKethan vs. Ray, 71 N. C. 170) "to dispense with the formality of summons, complaint and answer." It would manifestly lead to absurdity to hold that the "controversy without action" was intended to include any other than a legal controversy, if the statute did not relieve us of discussing the general principle by declaring in plain terms that it must be between "parties to a question in difference, which might be the subject of a civil action." It follows necessarily that before the court can consider such a proceeding, it must be satisfied from the statement that a cause of action exists, and this can only appear when from the sworn statement, however informally or inartistically drawn, the court can gather facts sufficient to constitute "the subject of civil action." Hence it has been held that where the "case containing the facts" does not show that the court has jurisdiction, the proposed controversy must be dismissed. Little vs. Thorne, 93 N. C. 69. Following numberless precedents, beginning with Tucker vs. Baker, 86 N. C. 1, this court has held during the present term in the case of Webb vs. Hicks, Justice Furches delivering the opinion of the court, that where facts cannot be gathered from the whole complaint, that would, if true, entitle a plaintiff to recover, the action must be dismissed. Lassiter vs. Roper, 114 N. C. 17. In the case at bar, it is set forth in the sworn statement that Hiram Jones, one of the parties, borrowed one hundred dollars from another party, W. T. Carrington, on the 23d of March, 1895.

The mortgage, with the probate and certificate of registration is set forth in full, and then follows the portion of the affidavit upon which the status of the case in court depends, which is as follows:

That at the time of and before the execution of said mortgage, said Hiram Jones was indebted, by note, to G. C. Farthing, above named, in the sum of one hundred dollars, and said Farthing contends that said mortgage is void, for the reason that at the date of its execution he was a creditor of said Jones, as above stated. W. T. Carrington and Hiram Jones contend that neither the letter nor spirit of the new act embraces a case of this kind, where one person, however much the time, creates a new to secure the same by deed or other security, to save costs and trouble decision of the court facts.

W. T. Carrington,
HIRAM JONES,
G. C. Farthing.

W. T. Carrington and G. C. Farthing being duly sworn, state troversy is real, and the good faith, to determine the parties.

W. T. Carrington.

Sworn to and subscribed before this April 1, 1895.
Witness my hand and
CHAS. B. [illegible],
Notary Public.

The act of March 13th, 1895, provides that "All conditional sales, or deeds in trust, which to secure any debt, obligation, bond which gives preference of the maker, shall be void *as to existing creditors*." The 13th Elizabeth (Code declared all conveyances delay, hinder and defraud and others of their just and

[Continued on 3rd page.]

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It Cured All My Afflictions.

Mr. Joseph Ford
Ridge Church, Va.

"For ten years I have suffered terribly from general debility, and last winter I was attacked so bad with kidney trouble, enlargement of spleen and heart disease, suffering great pain in my back, hips and legs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, bought one bottle and began taking it.

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After the first bottle had been taken I felt so much better that I decided to continue and have taken over six bottles. Today my health is better than it has been for more than a decade. I have no kidney, heart or spleen difficulty, and am in duty bound to give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit of curing my afflictions." JOSEPH FORD, Ridge Church, Virginia.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

Our New Leader,

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Last year's demand for our Leader was so large that we were unable to manufacture them as fast as they were ordered. This year we have one mammoth factory that manufactures nothing but this boot, and we are making this boot in immense quantities that we are able to produce a much better boot.

We have many new improvements in this line: first, it is made of heavy genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole; second, it has a leather sock lining which no other but a high-priced boot has; third, it has a back-stay; fourth, much care is taken in selecting this stock and in making, as in our higher priced goods; fifth, we not only warrant but guarantee every line to be just as represented. The above cut is an exact cut of the boot itself.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button; styles, Plain Opera Toe, Plain Common-Sense Toe, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button, Lace, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button, Spring Heel, Common-Sense Last, Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 6.

Any of the above-described shoes sent on receipt of **$1.45**, all postage paid by us. Send for complete illustrated catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes—free. Please mention this paper.

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THE CAUCASIAN.
RALEIGH, N.C., APRIL 18, 1895.

WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

your paper. Do not look for the cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

WAKE COUNTY LOCALS.

Wm. M. Russ has been nominated for mayor of Raleigh by the Democrats. Mr. H. F. Smith is renominated for city clerk, and Mr. W. E. Hutchings for tax collector.

Samuel Watts, of Auburn, Wake county, with general stores there and at Bagwell, Garner, Clayton and other points, has assigned to E. B. Crabtree, with liabilities of $11,000, which assets will cover. He contracted judgments, amounting to $3,000.

The Trustees of the Baptist Female University had a meeting last week. They decided to let out the contract for the construction of buildings and to begin work immediately. The Trustees hope to complete the buildings in order to open the University by September next.

Two Mormon "evangelists," who have been infesting this city and county for some weeks, went to the Pool mills to propagate their doctrine. They received orders to "move on," and they walked down the railroad track. They hold no meetings, but seek to make conversions in private conversation and personal visits.

Reports received here, which appear to be quite accurate, indicate that the reduction in North Carolina's cotton acreage will be from twelve to fifteen per cent as compared with last season. The sales of commercial fertilizers are not much over half as large as those during the last spring season. The increase in small grain, corn, and tobacco will be quite marked.

The following moonshine cases are reported at the revenue office here: Deputy Shelburn destroyed a 65-gallon copper still with 800 gallons of beer and fifty gallons of spirits, at Lucama, Wilson county, and owned by Calvin Capps; Deputy Moffitt destroyed a 50-gallon copper still containing 300 gallons of beer in Randolph county, owned by John L. Hill; Deputies Coles, Davis and Smith destroyed an 80-gallon copper still containing 1600 gallons of beer and general distilling outfit in Summerfield, Guilford county, owned by Harris and Coble.

The State Democratic executive committee held a meeting here last week. Mr. Walter R. Henry, who recently wrote a letter excoriating ex-Senator Ransom, resigned as a committeeman, and G. S. Bradshaw, of Asheboro, succeeds him. James H. Loughran, of Asheville, was elected to succeed the late Charles D. Blanton. Charles M. Stedman and G. W. Blacknall were added to the central committee. Another meeting will soon be held. Several resolution introduced will go over until that time.

A banquet was given in this city last week at the Yarborough House, complimentary to "the men who did the work" in the construction and erection of the Confederate monument. Seventy-five persons were present. W. E. Ashley, president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Coke, S. A. Ashe, Spier Whitaker, E. J. Hale, H. A. London, S. McD. Tate, and others. Major Hayes, of the United States army, spoke. He was the officer at whom Lieutenant Walsh, of Texas, fired on the principal street here, just as General Kilpatrick was entering the city. It has been thought that Kilpatrick was fired at. Walsh was hanged, though Hayes told Kilpatrick Walsh was intoxicated and not responsible for what he did.

A Popular State Business.

It gives us pleasure in this week's issue to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the old and reliable Elkin Woolen Mills. They have been selling goods and manufacturing goods for the farmers of North Carolina for nearly 20 years, and there is no more reliable or better known institution in the State. We heartily recommend them to our people and think it will pay you to see their samples before you dispose of your wool.

Important to Merchants.

The Atlanta Journal of Commerce, published in Atlanta, Ga., is the only strictly commercial journal in the South. It is edited especially to interest the retail merchant, giving not only the latest news in commercial lines, but information on all points interesting to this particular class, and especially announcements from manufacturers and jobbers for their benefit. Every general storekeeper, banker and business man should be a subscriber. It is a handsome sixteen page publication, and said to be the neatest trade journal in the Southern States.

If you are interested send for a sample copy.

Address,
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
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Rattleboro, N. C., Jan. 19, '94.
Mr. F. S. ROYSTER, Tarboro, N. C.
My crop of tobacco has been the talk of the neighborhood. My net yield where I used your Orinoco is $400 per acre. I sold one lot of 200lbs. at $82.67 per hundred. I used 1,000 lbs. of Orinoco per acre; 700lbs. when I planted and a second application of 300lbs.
Very truly,
J. O. BRYAN.
Manufactured by F. S. Royster, Tarboro, N. C, and Norfolk, Va.

SENATOR BUTLER AT HOME.

Loved And Admired by All, But Most by Those Who Know Him Best.

ABUSED AND MALIGNED

His is a Peerless Record And no Blemish Does His Character Bear.—An Able Defence of the Legislature Against Villianous Attacks.

In reckoning time, Christmas and the Fourth of July will not be ignored, but April 11th will come in for a fair share of consideration in this regard by the hundreds who attended the ovation given Senator Butler at Clinton. It was not a day of feasting on rich viands, but a day out of the busy season given up for the pleasure of seeing and hearing Sampson's honored son, whose popularity is unparallelled. Notwithstanding the fact that a great many were prevented from coming by the swollen streams, eleven o'clock found a large crowed waiting, eager to see the face and shake the hand of the man who has always stood faithfully by his people and proved himself worthy of every trust reposed in him. Shortly after 11 o'clock a large procession headed by a band of music proceeded up College street to the residence of Mr. W. K. Pigford, where Senator Butler and Capt. Lloyd were stopping. They were called out and friends vied with each other to see who would first shake his hand—"a handshake, an emotion, a tear." Though the carriage was driven within a short distance of the stand, it took the Senator nearly ten minutes to reach it, so dense was the crowd about him wanting to be recognized. Mr. F. M. White, an acquaintance of the Senator from childhood, and who is familiar with his private as well as his public life, arose and said:

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Sampson County:

The circumstances under which we meet to-day are different from any we have ever before experienced. There has gone out from among us a boy whom we all know, and whom to know aright is to love. With truth for his weapon he went out to battle in the interest of the people and has already won a signal victory, in that he has been instrumental in loosing from the people the shackles of party ties which were locked and sealed on them because of ignorance as to the affairs and the ruling powers of this nation. I believe that the people are now beginning to see the light of the coming morn, which shall have for its glorious sun a peaceful revolution by the ballot, which shall ere long set us free from the bondage fastened upon us by the money power. In this great work Marion Butler has served his country well, and his people have seen fit to give him a seat in the Congress of the nation where he will be better enabled to guard their interest against the abuses of the enemy. Yes, friends, Marion Butler has fought the good fight—he has returned to us to-day a United States Senator, loved and admired by the Populists throughout the State, but vastly more by the people of his own native county who know him best, and in his own township, where he is known from the cradle, he is loved still better. Though he has been abused and maligned by the Democrats, his is a peerless record and no blemish does his character bear. There is no act of his public or private life but what is high-toned and honorable. He was one of the first to join the Farmers' Alliance, and to see the need of education among the masses. He supplied his school at Huntley with teachers and he, himself came to Clinton, bought and took charge of the CAUCASIAN, whose circulation was then about 400.

He soon engendered the hatred of the enemies of the Alliance by his untiring, unceasing efforts to build up the organization and help the oppressed classes. After a brilliant canvass he was in 1890 elected State Senator over an anti-Alliance Democrat. He was a conspicuous member of the legislature of '91 because of his advocacy of certain reforms for which he was then denounced, but his enemies are now forced to approve of the measures for which he then fought. By standing steadfastly by the people, never wavering, he has won their love, esteem and support, and his election to the United States Senate was a just recognition of his faithful service."

After a few words of introduction by Mr. White, Capt. Lloyd next entertained the crowd. Capt. Lloyd is a reformer of sterling worth, and a man of pleasing address. He said:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

From this grand ovation—this magnificent demonstration which I have witnessed today, it is evident that Sampson's noble son and North Carolina's brilliant and patriotic Senator is honored, and loved by the people of his native county. The Scriptural saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" has no force and meaning here to-day, for you have come from all sections to pay a just tribute, and bear testimony of your honor, esteem, and love for one of the greatest and noblest of North Carolina's sons.

It is meet that you should assemble and place a wreath of love upon his brow; for in the years to come when he shall fearlessly and ably battle for your rights and liberties in the Senate of this great nation, he will need your encouragement, counsel and sympathy—for on every hand he will be confronted by representatives of the great money powers of the entire earth. It will be a time when true manhood and unfaltering courage will be put to test, but, thank God, Marion Butler has never wavered in any cause which he has espoused. He possesses those qualities of which the great leaders of men are made—and when weighed in the balance he will not be found wanting.

It is a source of genuine pleasure to me to be present on this occasion, and to testify to the true worth of the gentleman whom you have assembled here to honor. I have been with him on various occasions, and can say truthfully that I have never known an act, or heard a word from his lips but what was in hearty sympathy with the oppressed millions in this land; and in electing Mr. Butler to the United States Senate, North Carolina has made no mistake. He is the peer of any man in the State, and mark my prediction—if he shall be blessed with health and strength, he will, in every way, fulfil the highest expectations of his friends.

Think of it, my friends! Elected president of the State Alliance, vice-president of the National Alliance, president of the National Alliance and United States Senator, all within four years! Could any ordinary man make such rapid strides in so brief a time? Indeed, instances like this are rare. But great men rise when great occasions demand their services—and like a bright star on a dark night, he has risen to lead the masses out of political serfdom.

Senator Butler: Let me admonish you in the language of the great Shakespeare: "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

"Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou
Aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and Truth's."

In the coming struggle for relief from oppressive laws every man must do his duty, and I am sure you will be found in the front rank, contending for the people's rights. Thoughtful people of North Carolina have closely observed your career in politics, your conduct with men; and I will say frankly you have every reason to be proud of the grand work which you have achieved. It is an honor to you and if you will continue that manly and straightforward course you will find that the United States Senatorship is but a "stepping-stone to higher things."

North Carolina has been held back in the "march towards a diviner civilization," but we now rejoice in the belief that, with such a leader as Sampson county has furnished to this country, our glorious old State will yet stand in the front rank of the grand galaxy of States that compose the Union.

We are rapidly approaching the dawn of the twentieth century. Victor Hugo has predicted that there will then be universal peace and happiness among all mankind. Who knows but what the efforts of such patriots as Senator Butler may be instrumental in ushering in such a glorious time? Indeed, the patriotic fervor of the eloquent Patrick Henry, whose voice fired the American heart, and gave liberty to the Colonists, now animates the suffering people of this land. They demand relief; they will be satisfied with nothing less.

Fortunate, indeed, in these degenerate days, are a people who have men of ability, men of honor, and men of patriotism to lead them. Sampson county should congratulate herself that she has furnished to the world such a man as Senator Butler. All honor and glory to you, worthy son of North Carolina! May every ambition of yours in this life be gratified!

"Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though the way be dark as night;
Cease from man look above thee!
Trust in God and do tae right."

SENATOR BUTLER FOLLOWED

Capt. Lloyd in a speech of length, which the Populists claim to be the best ever delivered in their hearing. The Democrats had nothing to say. They were too sick and reflective to talk.

It is putting it mildly to say that it was a powerful arrangement of the two old parties and a masterly defense of the last legislature. The Senator took up every charge that the Democratic press has made against the legislature and showed

THAT EVERY ONE WAS FALSE.

The hundreds of upturned faces heard the truth gladly, and every Populist was made to feel proud of the record of the last legislature, and more especially when its work was so ably contrasted with that of the last Democratic legislature. No reporter could give the speech with the effect with which it was delivered, and we shall attempt to give only a few of the many valuable points of the discourse.

First of all, we might say he addressed a few pleasant and touching remarks to the people of the county who love the cause for which he is struggling, but who had come on this occasion to show their personal love and esteem for their brilliant young countryman. He also had something to say about the lying, sneaking and contemptible scoundrels who have slandered him without cause. He challenged any of the above described set to bring up any act of his public or private life that would blush an honest man.

He showed that the last legislature

KEPT ITS PROMISES

to the people. The last campaign was fought on two issues, and the last legislature was pledged to the people for two things: The repeal of the election law and county government, and to replace them with honest, fair and representative measures. The people elected the legislature to get these two things, and if it had done nothing more it would have deserved credit for being faithful. But, thank God, it did not stop at that, but went further and gave the people a six per cent. interest law, which four Democratic legislatures

HAD REFUSED TO PASS;

and increased the public school funds more than any other legislature had ever done before.

The Democrat who voted for the legislature of 1893 and now tries to ridicule the last legislature, has the cheek of a government mule and the effrontery of the devil. The Alliance legislature of '91 placed the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company in a position where it would have to pay to the State, taxes on its property as any of you have to pay taxes on your property. But the last Democratic legislature, at the dictation of the disinterested

VISITING STATESMAN

compromised something like a million dollar debt for about sixty or seventy thousand dollars. If that legislature had had the pluck and manhood that it ought to have had, it would have made this rich corporation pay the money due, which would have been enough to run the public schools of the State for years without one cent of taxation for that purpose. The last Democratic legislature was a

TOOL OF CORPORATE POWER.

The last legislature (1895) was of the people, was elected by the people, and served the people and not corporations.

It must be remembered that the Populist party has elevated the political standard, in that it refused to lay partisan hands on the asylums and other charitable and educational institutions of the State. We took

THE SAME HIGH GROUND

on these matters that we did on the election of a non-partisan judiciary.

It was left to the Populists to set the example of fairness in politics, a thing unknown to Democrats. It is plain now that the Democrats will have Fred. Douglass for their campaign issue in '96. They will howl about a thing that the Populist Legislature adjourning in honor of Fred Douglass—a thing that the Legislature did not do. If Congress (which not only did not keep its pledges but sold out to the gold bugs and made matters worse) had kept its pledges—abolished the National Banking System, struck down the gold trust, given the people free coinage of silver and more money, they might have passed forty Fred Douglass resolutions, and yet the people would today be seeing better times, with their business paying them instead of running them in debt. Better for a law-making power to pass dozens of Fred Douglass resolutions and do its

DUTY TO THE PEOPLE,

than to do as the Democratic Congress has done—betrayed its friends into the hands of their enemies.

The time is drawing near when the people will triumph over the gold bugs. The reformers have pressed the financial issue to the front. The two old parties are the agents of the gold bugs, therefore the people will be forced to get together in the People's party and make a common fight against a common enemy.

Before closing the Senator said that he had made a good many predictions, and would now make some more as to who would be the presidential candidates of both old parties in '96. He said: "The Democrats will assemble in convention, pass resolutions charging the Republicans with all the wrongs under which the people are suffering; write a long breezy platform of doubtful meaning, and nominate a man by the

NAME OF MR. DOUBLE-FACE.

One face will be turned toward the South and will say to the people—"I am for free silver and more money. The other face will be turned to Wall street and will say: "Mr. Goldbug I will stand by thee until death."

The Republicans will assemble in convention, lay all the blame at the door of the Democrats and nominate a man by the name of Mr. Doubleface. One face will be turned to the people and will say: "I am for free silver and more money." The other face will be turned to Wall street and will say: "Mr. Goldbug I will stand by thee until death!" In the next fight the issue will be squarely drawn between

THE GOLDBUGS AND THE PEOPLE.

I believe in every plank of the People's Party platform, and that sooner or later these demands must be carried into effect by the government; but I am willing to lay down, for the present, those minor measures that are objectionable to anti-goldbug Democrats and to anti-goldbug Republicans that we may have their support in this great battle against the shylocks. I am not in favor of sacrificing a single principle of the People's Party, but am in favor of making the next fight chiefly on the financial question as the overshadowing issue, that we may bring with us all who oppose the financial position of both old parties. When all the people learn that the two old parties are twin brothers of monopoly, and are run by the goldbugs and in the interest of the goldbugs, I believe that there will be enough patriots arrayed against the gold power to drive it from the throne in 1896.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. 2p.

DID YOU EVER

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now add get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. R. Smith's, Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all druggists.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

SEND US A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN. IT WILL TELL A LOT OF PLAIN TALK THIS YEAR.

FREE TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Fee Bill and Catalogue Legal Blanks.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
PRINTERS & BINDERS,
Raleigh, N. C.

Will send postpaid, FREE OF CHARGE, a copy of the MAGISTRATE'S FEE BILL and CATALOGUE OF BLANKS TO BE USED, to any Magistrate who will send his address to them.

REMEMBER it is FREE OF CHARGE.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

IF YOU ARE DEAD

Don't wake up on our account. The cut prices and bargains we are offering are for live people now on earth who know the value of a dollar and can appreciate the greatest values ever offered in Raleigh. After the rush and bustle of the season, when wild, eager buyers are satisfied, and the great bulk of the stock in the hands of the manufacturers and jobbers is placed at fancy prices, I invariably make my appearance on the Northern markets. It is at such times that the ready cash serves well both my customers and self. It is of such a time that I wish to speak. I have spared neither time nor pains in the selection of my immence stock of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods of every description, and all of the novelties in Ladie's Waists Capes, Suits, etc, and assure you of later styles and greater values than you can hope to get elsewhere.

Our Shoe Department is replete with all of the popular styles, and at popular prices.

Our Gent's Furnishing and Clothing Departments are replenished with all of the latest novelties of the season. One can as easy shovel sunshine off the walk as compete with our prices in Domestics, Housefurnishings and in fact any thing kept in a first class department store.

Respectfully,
D. T. SWINDELL,
The Bargain Giver and Price Cutter, 206 Fayetteville street.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Letters from the People

[Continued from 1st page.]

you can take it as you please. I am a Democrat in principle, such as I used to call Democracy—always was one; but am not the kind of democrat that you or your bosses are in this day and time, in the way you and the bosses act. GEO. W. [illegible]AD.

Close Times.

For the Caucasian.]

WATTS, N. C., April [illegible]—Times are so close here we hardly breathe. C. [illegible]ESLER.

Downing Democracy.

For the Caucasian.]

MORGANTON, N. C., April 14—The CAUCASIAN is the best political paper in the State. It is doing more than anything else to down Democracy—so-called. S. HUFFMAN.

A Prediction.

For the Caucasian.]

CONCORD, N. C., April 16.—I predict the following programme on the part of the Democratic party of our State:

It is decreed by the bosses that the tax-listers and assessors *must* be Democrats. They will assess property at least 20 per cent less than its present assessed valuation. This will reduce the receipts that much. Then, for campaign thunder, they will raise the cry that these reduced receipts were due to the acts of the legislature, and *ergo* argue against a second term for them. It may be well to make this reduction in the value of property, but it is also well to consider why the tax receipts will not be so large as at present.

G. ED. KESTLER.

Long Live Reform.

For the Caucasian.]

ROCK SPRING, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C., April 16.—By the cooing of the dove and the shrill notes of the whip-poorwill, we are reminded that the approach of spring-time is near, and the farmers hail the beautiful weather with joy. Every one seems busily engaged trying to make a living in spite of the oppression which weighs so heavily on agricultural pursuits. The outlook for a good harvest is not very flattering, although wheat and oats are brightening.

This community was delighted recently by a temperance concert, conducted by Miss Adelia Jones. There were prize declamations of eighteen contestants. Miss Emily Jones was awarded the medal.

Another legislature has come and gone. We accept the good which it did and will try to turn loose whatever may be bad.

Long live the cause of reform and the CAUCASIAN.

JOHN A HOLMES.

Short Weight in Ferterlizers, &c.

For the Caucasian.]

ELLIOTT, N. C., April 16.—Perhaps it might be well enough to call attention to great injustice being practiced on the farmers by the fertil zer companies throughout the land. I don't say that this injustice is intentional or with a view to fraud, but is there all the same. I have been led to write this communication from seeing an article in an agricultural paper, calling attention to the short weights in the bags of fertilizers, represented as containing 200 pounds, when they only weigh from 190 to 192 pounds.

The writer of the communication I have reference to, being the president of an Alliance club, had bought eighty tons of a reliable brand of fertilizers, having tested the weights with the above results. He admits it might be a small matter to individual farmers, but what an immense profit it would be to the fertilizer companies. Having called the attention of the company to these light weights, they explain by saying it is owing to the drying out. But, he asks the question, is the drying out allowed the farmer who should sack his corn in October to be placed on the market the following March, when the shrinkage in measure and weight might be anywhere from ten to twenty pounds per 100, or does the merchant demand his full measure. Citing other articles where this pinching process goes on, the pinch always is taken from the farmer. He compares it to a cross-cut saw—cuts going and coming. I had the opportunity to weigh only one bag taken direct from the factory. Short weight—seven pounds.

TURKEY.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at J. R. Smith's Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. R. Hall & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C. Regular size 50c. and $1.00

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists.

The profession of a bullfighter in Spain, is somewhat dangerous, but appears to be also a very remunerative one. Senor Guerrita, who has killed 200 bulls this year, has already earned 380,000f, say $15,000, and the season is not yet over. He is said to have killed during his career 1400 bulls and to be worth $120,000. He is spoken of as a man of great intelligence and of kindly disposition.

THE ASSIGNMENT LAW.

[Continued from second page.]

tions, etc. (only as to that person, his heirs, etc.) to be utterly void and of no effect." Before the enactment of that statute it was necessary to invoke the aid of a court of equity to have a deed declared void for fraud, and, whereby that or any other statute deeds are pronounced void as against creditors, in order to secure a formal declaration of their invalidity the moving party must ask relief that would have been administered formerly solely in a court of equity.

It does not appear that the creditor Farthing has sued upon the note due him, or that, if he had obtained judgment and issued execution thereon, he could not have realized his debt by the sale of other property. Unless the creditor has the right, upon the state of facts presented, to demand a formal declaration of the court that the mortgage is void, no cause of action is stated, upon which he can demand any judgment whatever. Southerland vs. Harper, 83 N. C., 200. Farthing has shown no shadow of a claim to either the specific personal property or the land covered by the mortgage to Carrington, and there is not the slightest ground therefore for invoking the aid of the court to remove a cloud from property to which he has shown no apparent right or title. Browning vs. Lavender, 104 N. C., 67; Peacock vs. Stott, Ibid 154. "A cause of action is generally held to be a union of the right of the plaintiff and its infringement by the defendant," 1 Enc. of Pl. and Pr., p. 116. The two elements are the right of the plaintiff and omission of duty or wrong on the part of the defendant. Hayes vs. Clinkscales 9 S. C. 441. Here, the only right shown to be in Farthing, in whose favor an attempt is made to state a cause of action if any exists, is that to sue for and recover the sum of one hundred dollars due him but there is an utter failure to indicate how the mortgage, without further explanation, interferes with that right. There must be an allegation of a breach or of a neglect of duty and a damage resulting, in order to properly constitute the suit in court Cooley, J., in Post vs. Campan, 42 Mich. 96. "The Codes of civil procedure create no new causes of action. Rights are entirely independent of remedies. Whatever was a cause of action at law or a ground of relief in equity before Codes, is now remediable in a civil action, and whatever was remediless before is now remediless under the Codes. 1 Enc. of Pl. and Pr. p. 145."

There must be some limit to the exercise of jurisdiction under section 557. It is well settled that a respectful letter, from the learned members of the bar, who represent the parties to this proceeding, asking the court to advise them as to some controversy, that had not, but might in the near future arise, would give the subject matter of the communication no standing in the Superior court, or by appeal here.

I am at a loss to know how the line can be drawn so as to guide the legal profession and protect the court against being forced to spend their time in deciding speculative questions, between the rule that the statement of facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action shall be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the consideration of a controversy submitted without action, and the loose practice of allowing affidavits suggesting that a question of vital interest to the public is about to arise, and requesting the court to relieve the parties of the trouble and expense of proceeding in the prescribed way, and to give it a proper status in court. I cannot concur with my brethren in the view that the letter of advice to the head of a co-ordinate branch of the government (114 N. C. 925) is a precedent for entertaining and deciding this case. There the court followed a former precedent in advising a co-ordinate department (the Legislature) about a matter that confronted it at the moment, and involved a grave constitutional question upon which that department was called upon to act immediately. There, the court gave advice in order to point out the line of duty, which was prescribed by the constitution, and it was not necessary to render a judgment. Here, we must either render a judgment or dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction: there is no middle ground. If we have no jurisdiction, as the majority opinion of the court seems to concede, then our judgment is a nullity. It is familiar learning that a judgment, where the court has no jurisdiction, is not conclusive. It seems to me that, where it is conceded that a case is *coram non judice*, the court can render no judgment, and it is manifestly our duty to dismiss, unless we mean to hold that any two private citizens have the same right to ask for advice about their differences that the Legislature or the Governor has to invoke our aid in acting upon a grave constitutional question, upon which immediate action is inevitable. To this proposition I cannot give my assent, and in my view of the case I cannot concur with my brethren without assenting to it.

The letter to the Governor which is referred to, was not an adjudication as to the rights of the judicial officers whose terms were in question. But feeling that they would voluntarily accept the advice as decisive, the court simply endeavored to exhibit a proper appreciation of the rights of the judges and at the same time to show the courtesy to the Chief Executive of the State that had been considered due both departments when similar requests had been theretofore made. But the judgment of the court below that Jones' mortgage is not void, is as I understand the opinion of the court, left undisturbed and is allowed to conclude the parties, though the court has no jurisdiction to try it.

Whatever may be the magnitude of the question involved, I deem it my duty to refrain from the expression of an opinion upon it, just as it would be proper to decline to respond to a written request accompanied by a solemn affidavit and sent in an informal way by some other highly respectable citizen of the State. I therefore dissent from the opinion of a majority of the court that there is a properly constituted case before us.

BLACK RINGS

under the eyes and sallow complexion show biliousness. This is one of the most disagreeable of stomach disorders and if allowed to have its own way will result in great harm. Cure biliousness at once by using Ripans Tabules. One tabule gives relief.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box.

The April report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.4, against 86.7 last year. It was 77.4 in 1893, 81.2 in 1892, and 96.9 for the year 1891. The average for rye is 87.0.

A Georgia boy refused to draw water for his mother, and was very impertinent to her. As he was leaving the house she said to him: "Something will happen to you before night." Shortly afterwards he was savagely attacked and bitten by a dog. The Atlanta Constitution says that boys in that community are now filling up the wells, poisoning the dogs and going to Sunday school.

That scrofulous taint which has been in your blood for years, will be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

KINDLY ASK A NEIGHBOR TO BECOME A SUBSCRIBER. IF HE WANTS TO KNOW FACTS HE CAN GET THEM, AND LOTS OF THEM DURING THE YEAR.

On April 9th an extra freight on the Southern railway ran into a slide two miles west of Marion. Engineer W. E. Lee was caught under the car and instantly killed. Fireman E. L. Early died a few hours later from his injuries. A track walker passed the spot a few minutes before the freight arrived and the track was then clear. Nine cars were wrecked.

Wives and Mothers

Know that lard makes food too "rich" for children and delicate persons, that it is unhealthy for everybody & that it tends to dyspepsia, &c.

So long as LARD is LARD these things must be so, but the NEW SHORTENING—COTTOLENE is better than lard for all cooking purposes, & has none of the evil effects of lard. Beware of imitations. Get the GENUINE.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

NEW PASTRY COOK BOOK

By Miss Willis, Principal Baltimore Cooking School.

Cut out this coupon and mail it to THE RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., giving your address plainly written. A copy will be sent FREE.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.:

Please send me a copy of Miss Willis' New Pastry Cook Book, to which I am entitled by being a reader of the CAUCASIAN.

Name.....
Postoffice.....
County.....
State.....

To the Farmers of North Carolina.

Insure your property in The People's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of North Carolina. The People's Company does no business in the business portion of incorporated towns; accepts detached property only, and can carry your risk for you at a very low rate of premium (about one-half of what you now pay.)

We want a few reliable men for agents; only those of good moral standing and undoubted responsibility need apply. Reference required.

For full information, write or apply to.

R. D. APPLE,
Gen. Agt., Roxboro, N. C.
Mch 14—3 mos.

Send 10 cents (silver or stamps) and receive by return mail a number of money-making receipts. You can make money easily, rapidly and honestly. Address,

M. B. TAYLOR,
ap4-3ms Magnolia, N. C.

$1.00 EGGS. $1.00

Barred and White Plymouth Rock, Buff Cochin and Brown Leghornsat $1.00 per setting of 13.

T. B. PARKER, Goldsboro, N. C.
mch28 8t]

A 7-Horse Power Engine For Sale.

A 7-horse power Watertown Engine, good as new, for sale. It was used for a short while to run THE CAUCASIAN press. A gas engine has been put in to get lower insurance rates. It is a bargain. Apply to

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.,
or DEWEY BROS., Goldsboro, N. C.

CHUFAS.

A limited quantity, clean and sound, 75c. per peck; $2.75 per bushel. Peck plants an acre. Use one sack guano and on poor land one acre will fatten 1,000 pounds of porks. Try them.

Also have mixed cow peas for sowing to sell. H. E. NEWBERY,
Magnolia, N. C.

Extra size Tube-Rose Bulbs, 40c. dozen, postpaid; much cheaper in quantities by express. Sure to please. feb21 6t

Frank Boyette, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.

Office over Bizzell Bros. & Co's. store, West Centre and Walnut street.

Offers his services to the people of Goldsboro and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Terms strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.
mch14

The "Hustlers" Still Hustling.

preparatory to taking an inventory on first of March, we will, from now till then, endeavor to make that work as light as possible by reducing our stock.

In order to do so we propose to customers

BARGAINS IN OUR LINE

That will convince them that we mean

WHAT WE SAY.

While we never make it a rule to sell for as small profits as it will justify us in doing

For the next sixty days we propose to make things "hustle."

Come and be convinced.

Ed L. Edmundson & Bro.,
THE HUSTLERS,
Goldsboro, - - - North Carolina.

Orinoco Tobacco Guano

IS KING OF THE

GOLDEN BELT.

Populists, Democrats, Republicans, all use it.

Manufactured by
F. S ROYSTER, Tarboro N. C.
mch14 4t

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

With this canner I got at the rate of $640 per acre for tomatoes. Sold them as easily as cotton or any other crop. The parties who bought say they are as nice and fresh as when gathered from the vine.

Your fruit goes to waste.

Blackberries grow everywhere.

Tomatoes, corn and beans can be grown cheaply, and canned with this canner at your home, without hired help, will bring a better profit than anything else you can raise.

T. H. RANEY, Agt.,
mch7 2m Rialto, N. C.

Fertilizers! Fertilizers!!

We offer for sale the following well-known and well-tried Fertilizers on the most reasonable terms:

1000 Tons Prolific Cotton Grower,
200 " Prolific Truck Guano,
500 " FFF Guano,
500 " Gibb's High Grade Guano,
500 " Gibb's A. D. Bone.
1000 " Genuine German Kanit,
1000 " High Grade Acid Phosphate,
300 " Rock Lime,
100 " Salt.

Special inducements offered to dealers and large buyers.

Correspondence solicited.

H. WEIL & BROS.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
feb 14 2ms.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S.
EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75.
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform, stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

HOOD & BRITT,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
THOS. PERRITT,
FAISON, N. C.
H. T. HAM.
MT. OLIVE, N. C.

"SPANISH KING,"
An Imported Black Spanish Jack.

For sale, one 2½-year-old Jack, out of imported "Spanish King," fourteen hands high, standard measure; ready for service; has been proven. Price $450.

One 2-year-old Jack, bred as above, measures thirteen and one-half hands standard, with three inches to grow. Guaranteed to serve. Price $3.00.

Five Jack colts, from six to ten months old. Prices from $100 to $200.

Three Jacks are all black, with white points, and will grow to 14 and 14½ hands.

R. L. SHUFORD,
Breeder of Spanish Jacks and Jersey Cattle,
Jacob's Fork, Catawba Co., N. C.
mch 7 4m

About That Assignment Law.

(Continued from first page.)

mittee decided upon the bill. No honest chairman, of any committee, can or will do otherwise. To charge that the chairman of the finance committee is individually and personally responsible for the actions and opinions of a majority of the committe is ridiculous, and shows very clearly the methods that will be resorted to for the purpose of trying to shift the heavy burden which undoubtedly

RESTS UPON DEMOCRATIC SHOULDERS.

If any member of the finance committee has any recollection about this bill, and the person who offered the amendment, I hope the information will be given to the public.

The insinuation that I did anything in connection with this bill at the suggestion of Northern merchants is almost

TOO MEAN AND LOW

for me to refer to; but I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to say to the author of this insinuation that he is a

CONTEMPTIBLE AND HELL DESERVING

scoundrel, and would do or say anything to make people believe that Democrats were not responsible, and were not in the "hole."

You say that Mr. Smith "introduced a bill that had no objectionable features, and when Mr. Hileman struck out the best part of his bill, he helped to table it."

Smiths, No. 1 and 2, both said to me and others that the bill had objectionable features in it and they were not in favor of it. Smith, No. 2, said it "must be amended before he could endorse it," so

THAT YOU EITHER LIED

in your statement about the bill, or the Smiths were and are still practicing deception and hypocrisy. Smith, No. 2, did not offer the amendments he and Julian suggested and which Smith, No. 1, agreed to. Why did not the Smiths amend the bill as agreed upon before it was introduced? and knowing that I was opposed to the bill and that the committee had recommended an amendment which made it more objectionable, why did they not make use of the opportunity, which they had between the 21st of February and the 11th of March, to say something to me about these amendments? The

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

after all is, how did this bill become a law without having passed both houses of the legislature. This question is what is troubling the Democratic papers and those interested in the passage of the bill (all Democrats.) Of course it must be charged upon the Populists and Republicans, and infamous lies and insinuations must be invented to try and show that "Reformer Hileman and some rascally reform clerk were responsible."

Mr. Smith (No. 2) stated to Chief Clerk Satterfield, in my presence, last Wednesday in Raleigh, that he met him with the bill between the *clerk's desk* and the *Speaker's room*, and in his letter said he was going to have the bill enrolled. These statements from Smith (No. 2) will not work together, and especially when it is a well known fact that the enrolling clerk (Mr. Brown) had to get the bills out of Clerk Satterfield's office and give a receipt for them. No receipt is on record for this bill.

It was found in its proper place among the other tabled bills

BY THE LIBRARIAN,

who has charge of all old bills, books, papers, &c., of the legislature.

Messrs. Brown, Satterfield, Pearson and myself were present when he found the bill, No. 1018, which has caused so much confusion and elicited so much sympathy for the poor fellow who can't get credit without giving a mortgage.

Oh! what big tears would drop out of one eye and a twinkling smile would beam from the other, as the business man would tell the poor fusionist farmer how sorry he was for him, and how much he would love to accommodate him, but then, the

FUSION DOUGLASS

legislature has killed the mortgage law, and I can't help you! Boo, hoo! boo, hoo!! And after these tender feelings have been quieted he takes the good old fusion farmer a little to one side and tells him hereafter he must

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

and all will be well.

Yes, that bill—the troublesome and mischievous offspring of the Smith—was found—dead—tabled and killed at the suggestion of its parents. This would seem cruel in them, but then I think they were well acquainted with the place in which the body of their dead child was laid, and had a strong and abiding faith in their Democratic Allah (the News and Observer), who had doubtless promised that the child should again live and dwell in the Secretary of State's office, where it could be nourished with strengthening cordials and would soon develop into the ideal set up in the minds of parents and friends—a helper in time of need.

I want to say in conclusion that I have had a high opinion of Mr. Smith, of Stanly, and could not believe that he would be a party to a wrong for political purposes.

Mr. Smith, of Concord, has always been my personal friend and supported me in every political campaign, except the two last, when I was the candidate of the Populist party.

I am loath to believe that he would do anything wrong against me, for political advantage. It is nevertheless a fact, that when we were in Raleigh on Tuesday, for the sole purpose of looking up the matter of the assignment bill, and if possible to find out who perpetuated the fraud, they did not go with us to look the matter up, but were seen in constant consultation with the News and Observer; and it seems that it was agreed upon, that I, seeming to be the leader of the Populists of the legislature, must be charged with the crime, and held up before the public in glaring headlines as being "in a hole" and "responsible." If I did anything wrong in connection with this matter I am willing to bear the blame.

I am confident that an honest and truth-loving people will not attach any blame to me in this matter upon the statements made by papers which have for some time raked and scraped the bottom pit of hell for abusive language to heap upon the leading Populists of the State.

Yours for reform,

A. F. HILEMAN.

MR. DIXON'S "PEOPLE'S CHURCH."

Started at the Academy of Music With a Big Crowd in Attendance.

New York Herald.]

The People's Church was launched yesterday in the Academy of Music. At its head is the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Baptist, and he is assisted by the Rev. Sidney H. Cox, Congregationalist. It had been announced that there would be a preliminary service for the admission of members at 10 o'clock, and long before that time there was a dense throng awaiting admission. "The Call for Christian Unity," was the subject of Mr. Dixon's sermon.

"The Christian World," he said, "is to-day haunted with the dream of Christian unity. There are two hundred denominations in the world, each claiming that it is the true religion, and fighting the other denominations. It is the purpose of this movement to found a new church and not a new sect.

"There are already many sects; some large and powerful, and some so small that they deserve to be called only insects. The idea of the new Church is to unify all the churches in the service of God. There can be no triumphant Christianity unless there is a unified worship of the Deity.

"Every community in the world is now open for the planting of the seeds of Christianity. Universal Christianity can be obtained only by an assault on darkness, and if the world is to be conquered by us, there must be more of a fight against darkness, and less fight among ourselves. You all know of the religious strife that is continually going on in small communities, where there are churches of every denomination, and sometimes two of the same denomination, all paying more attention to stabbing one another than stabbing the devil. The scheme in these communities is to gain converts by building large churches and then mortgaging the churches. The mortgaging of churches and the fighting between sects is a religious crime. It is a modern crucifixion of Jesus Christ."

There will be a meeting in the Academy on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, when a committee will be appointed by the pastor to report the by-laws of the new church. A board of trustees and deacons will also be appointed.

The subject of the sermon for next Sunday was announced as "The New Pulpit: Is Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in the Highest Sense of the Word a True Minister of Jesus Christ?" Mr. Dixon said that he had chosen this as his subject because he believed Dr. Parkhurst to be the best living example of the modern preacher.

DEMOREST DEAD.

The Great Prohibitionist and Philanthropist of New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—William Jennings Demorest, the world-famed Christian philanthropist, died early this morning at his home.

In May, 1886, Mr. Demorest observed the young people to be very much interested in a public address he delivered on the temperance question. He began offering medals to young people for the best declamations on temperance.

In December, 1890, he had sent out to be contested for before the public by the young people, 14,934 silver medals, 1,021 gold medals, 63 large gold medals, 3 magnificent diamond medals; making a total up to that time of 16,021 medals and the number has been increasing in great numbers as the contests spread all over the continent. In 1893 he had sent out from his New York office over 195,000 recitation books and over 30,900 medals of all kinds had been called for, costing Mr. Demorest nearly $75,000, and medals have been sent to England, Scotland, Jamaica, Australia, Bulgaria, South Africa and India, and the recitations from his books have been translated for use in schools and homes in many foreign countries.

Cotton and Silver.

The relation between silver and cotton and between silver and most of the staple commodities has long ago attracted the attention of students and economists, and we think it should now attract the attention of the people. Making due allowance for the operations of the law of supply and demand on the cotton crop, it has been found that the ratio of value between ten pounds of cotton and an ounce of silver is almost invariable. An ounce of silver would command ten pounds of cotton in 1873; an ounce of silver will buy ten pounds of cotton to-day.

Why should this be so? The reply is that silver, although demonetized in this country and in Europe, is still a money metal and a measure of value in the populous East. Its fluctuations as a commodity measure the increase or the decrease in the value of gold—the relation that gold bears to other commodities. An increased demand for silver means a decreased demand for gold. If silver were to rise to 80 cents an ounce tomorrow the price of cotton would be on the ascending scale and continue so until the value of ten pounds of the staple was equal to the value of an ounce of silver.

This being so, there is every reason why the business men and farmers—why the whole people of the South—should use their whole influence in behalf of the movement to restore silver to its old place as a part of the standard money of the country, and increase its value to the old level of $1.29 an ounce.—Atlanta Constitution.

Some Apt Aphorisms.

Morgan's Buzz Saw.]

A silver Demikrat iz a man whoo haz branes enuff to kno fre silver iz a gud thing, but whoo hazent got the the morel kurridge tu vote fur it.

A phool iz a man who wurks hard to raise lots uv wheet and cotton and votes jist ez hard tu kepe down the prize uv what he haz to sel.

A dood iz a 2-legged animal with a bat on 1 end and shuze on the uther, and a hole in hiz hed where uther people haz branes.

A lazy man will wurk harder tu find an ezy place than he would haf tu wurk tu maik a gud l vin'.

The Demikrats had the wurld bi the tale and a down hil pul. Now the world haz got them bi the tale and goin' down in the elevater.

If we had a tax levied on blind partisin phools and legislative jackasses we woodent hev tu isshu eny moar bonds.

A Demikrat iz a man whoo kusses the trusts and korporashuns 364 daze in the yeer and then votes with them on the 365th da.

About The Income Tax

(Continued from 1st page.)

yeers before the first Monday in March.

The tax is payable on or before July 1.

It is made the duty of the collector to assess the amount of the incomes of persons who fail to make returns, and add fifty per cent to the amount of the tax as a penalty.

Five per centum will be added for all taxes unpaid ten days after notice and demand and interest at the rate of one per centum per month added as a penalty except from estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons.

For a false return a penalty of one hundred per cent. on the amount of the tax is imposed.

Salaries of State, county and municipal officers are not subject to the income tax.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Statistics in Regard to North Carolina Collected and Tabulated.

Greensboro Patriot.]

CHAPEL HILL, March 17.

I have taken the trouble to get in a convenient form—rather for my own use, the greater part of the statistics of North Carolina, as they appear in our census reports, 1890. I send a copy which you may think to be of enough interest to the general public to publish.

Very truly,

ALGERNON S. BARBEE.

Percentage of increase of total population since 1880, 15 59.

Relative rank of North Carolina in population, 16.

Number of inhabitants to the square mile, 33.30.

Proportion of males to females—males, 799,149; females, 818,798.

Number of females to 100,000 males, 102,459.

Increase of males and females since 1880—males, 111,241; females, 106,956.

Percentage of native and foreign-born of total population—native, 99.77; foreign, 0.23; native, white of foreign parents, 0.45.

Native whites of native parents, 98.97.

Native whites having one or both parents foreign, 1 03.

Percentage of colored to whole population, 34 67.

Relative proportion of colored to white—white, 1,055,382; colored, 561,018. Increase of white and colored population since 1880—white, 188,140; colored, 29,741.

Total population, 1,617,947.

Total males, 799,149; females, 818,798; native-born, 1,614,245; foreign-born, 3,702.

Total males of militia age—white, 188,104; colored, 85,730; total, 273,834.

Total males of voting age—white, 233,307; colored, 109,346; total, 342,553.

Population of cities having 2,500 or more inhabitants:

Wilmington, 20,056; Raleigh, 12,678; Asheville, 10,225; Winston, 8,018; Newbern, 7,843; Durham, 5,485; Salisbury, 4,418; Concord, 4,339; Fayetteville, 4 222; Henderson, 4,119; Goldsboro, 4,018; Washington, 3,545; Elizabeth City, 3,251; Reidsville, 2,969; Salem, 2,711.

Total number of dwellings, 301,571.

Total number of persons to dwelling, 5.37.

Total number of families, 306,952.

Total number of persons to the family, 5.43.

CHURCHES.

Number of organizations, 6,824.

Number of edifices, 6,512.

Seating capacity of edifices, 2,192,835.

Value of church property, $7,077,440.

Number of communicants or members, 685,194.

Percentage of population, 42.35

Coal mines, 1889—number mines, 3; total production, 226,156 tons; received for, $339,382; average price per ton, $1.50; number employes, 733; capital invested, $724,500.

Gold and silver mined, 1889—gold, $146,795; silver, $3,870; capital invested, $2,675,407.

SENATOR CALL AT HOME.

Correspondent Curtis' Pen-Picture of the Florida Statesman.

(Jacksonville cor'sp'dence Chicago Record.)

The popularity of Senator Call is entirely with the lower classes—the cracker element—who consider him the greatest man on earth, and will not vote for a legislative candidate unless he agrees to support the Senator for re-election whenever his turu runs out. When Congress adjourns, Mr. Call comes home, puts on a gray hickory shirt, a pair of ragged breeches, a coat with large holes at the elbows, an old, tan-colored, perspiration-stained slouch hat, and gets into his sulky for an electioneering tour through the State.

He travels over the sand hills and through the pine forests, stopping at every cabin "to pass the time of day" He kisses all the children, asks for a "snack" to eat, and when the farmer's wife offers him butter he always prefers sorghum on his bread. When night overtakes him, he "puts up" at the nearest farm-house, no matter how uninviting it may be, and when he goes to bed holds out his ragged trousers to his host, and says:

"I snagged my pants in the brush today and I'd be under everlasting obligations if your good wife would mend them for me."

Of course, the woman would sit up all night to patch the garments of a United States Senator, and she puts in her prettiest stitches; but he rips off the patch in a day or two and plays the same game in the next county. The name of the women in Florida who have mended Senator Call's pants is legion, and it is the proudest event in their lives.

It is understood here that Senator Call is all ready to join the Populists whenever that faction of the Democracy decides to split off and nominate a ticket under that name, but until now both factions have claimed to be the genuine Democracy, and each denies that the other is orthodox.

A man in Indiana sold his wife to another man for $25. She carried the case to a lawyer, asking whether the sale was legal. The lawyer took a Bible and showed that a wife must obey her husband. This seemed to satisfy the poor ignorant creature. A curious sort of a lawyer was he. But this was in Indiana—but certainly not among the better class of citizens.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

IF CHRIST CAME TO CONGRESS.

[Continued from first page.]

women. Backed up against the marble pillars everywhere are members button-holed and on the defensive. Some of these

WOMEN ARE NOTORIOUS

The very fact that they are brought to bear upon any item of legislation is enough to stamp it with condemnation.

There were poker games in the committee rooms, and the sideboards were stocked with the best liquid refreshments which could be bought with the contingent fund. There were the House and Senate bars, where every one from the most respected citizen to the lowest strumpet could obtain a drink. An aged Senator passed into a private room with a hilarious

MEMBER OF THE DEMI-MONDE

on each arm. A Congressman was carried away by friends fighting drunk. A woman, with her daintily booted foot elevated on a committee table and a glass of champagne elevated in her hand, was singing a merry song, while a dozen members and their friends sat around smoking and enjoying the society of the *real* lady. But this is enough. I will cease. All this beneath the jeweled dome, between the marble walls of the temple of liberty, amid the royal surroundings of art expressed in bronze and marble and the exquisite touch of the painter's brush.

GOD PITTY THE PEOPLE

when such scenes as these are possible, "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

Sons of sires who bled for liberty, beware, for even now, if you will only listen you may hear the clank of slavery's chains which are being forged for you and your posterity.

Toilers of America, this is a goodly land. We are vastly superior in numbers to the hosts of Shylock, so let us go up and possess it.

Ere it is too late let us vote for freedom. M. W. HOWARD.

Jefferson's Political Policy.

1. The legal equality of all human beings.
2. The people the only source of power.
3. No hereditary offices, nor order, nor title.
4. No taxation beyond actual public needs.
5. No national banks or bonds.
6. No costly splendor of administration.
7. No interference with freedom of thought or discussion.
8. The civil authority superior to the military.
9. No favored classes; no monopolies.
10. Free and fair elections; universal suffrage.
11. No public money spent without warrant of law.
12. No mysteries in government hidden from the public eye.
13. Representatives bound by the instructions of their constituents.
14. The constitution of the United States a special grant of powers limited and definite.
15. Freedom, sovereignty and independence of the respective States.
16. Absolute severance of Church and State.
17. The Union a compact—not a consolidation nor a centralization.
18. Moderate salaries, economy, and strict accountability.
19. Gold and silver currency—supplemented by the Treasury notes bottomed on taxes.
20. No State banks of issue.
21. No expensive navy or diplomatic establishment.
22. A progressive, or graduated tax laid upon wealth:—the tax to grow increasingly heavy as the fortune was larger.
23. No internal revenue system. A complete separation of public moneys from bank fund.

KINDLY ASK A NEIGHBOR TO BECOME A SUBSCRIBER. IF HE WANTS TO KNOW FACTS HE CAN GET THEM, AND LOTS OF THEM DURING THE YEAR.

People who go out on the sea in sailing ships take their chances. The Baltimore Sun estimates that 2,000 vessels disappear every year and with them about 12,000 people, and $100,000,000 worth of property.—Star.

The WEEKLY CAUCASIAN $1.00 per year.

Reduced Rates by Rail.

The Southern Railway has made very low rates on account of the following occasions:

To Washington, D. C., and return, for the Southern Baptist convention, one limited first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold May 7-8th, good for fifteen days.

To Dallas, Texas, and return for the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, a rate of one limited first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold May 13-15th, good to return until June 3rd.

To Boston, Mass., and return, for the fourteenth annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and National Young People's Christian Union, one limited first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets sold July 8-10th, good to return until July 31st.

To Baltimore, Md., and return, to the meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, a rate of one limited first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold July 16-17th, good to return until August 5th.

To Boston, Mass., and return for the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, one limited first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets sold August 23-25th, good to return until September 10.

To Denver, Colorado, and return on account of the National Educational Association, a rate of one limited first-class fare, plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 3-4-5th and can be extended until September 1st.

These are very low rates and will afford a fine opportunity for any one to visit the above points at a small cost.

For any further information address

CHAS. L. HOPKINS, T. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C.

FREE! 5,000 Watches and Chains for Ladies and Gents to be given away absolutely free of charge.

Free Distribution Watch and Chain

For Ladies and Gents

NO MORE BALD HEADS!

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME! GRAND PREMIUM GIFTS!

An elegant watch and chain given away with each bottle.

LOOK ON

This Picture and on This

Baldness Is Curable.

Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer positively produces a luxuriant growth of hair on the baldest head; rapidly cures patches scanty partings, hair falling, thin eyebrows and eyelashes, and restores gray hair to its original color. Absolutely forces whiskers and mustaches on the smoothest face at any age. $1 per bottle. Sold by N. C. Lorrimer & Co., 107 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICE! In order to introduce Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer in this district we will present to every reader of this paper sending for a bottle, one of our Stem-winding Watches and "Albert" Chain entirely free of charge, our only condition being that each purchaser must promise to give the Excelsior Hair Forcer a fair trial, and mention it to their friends. No Lottery! Every purchaser gets a watch and chain.

REMEMBER! This great and extraordinary offer stands good for your first order only. It is a handsome and generous gift, but if you once use our Hair Forcer, the result will pay us. On receipt of $1.00 we will send you one bottle of the Excelsior Hair Forcer, and with each bottle we enclose the watch and chain for nothing. Six bottles for $5.00, with six free watches and chains. Address distinctly,

N. C. LORRIMER & CO., 107 N. Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.

To get the watch and chain you must cut out this advertisement and send it with your order. feb 28 3m d&w

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM **High Grade Tobacco** AND **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

President Eliot in a recent lecture before the Lowell Institute uttered these significant words:

"Instruction to individuals instead of to classes is coming to the front. A single special faculty in a mind otherwise dull, detected and trained, may make all the difference between a useful and useless life, a happy and a miserable one."

How better can you detect the particular bent of your child's mind,

the special channel in which his ability lies, than in securing for your home that greatest of all libraries, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, now for a short time placed within your easy reach.

With these noble books at hand your child will naturally select that line of reading which proves to be in the line of his natural bent, for the *BRITANNICA* represents every line of study.

President Eliot says further:

"Individual instruction has been too costly—that is one reason why it has not been more

Universally Adopted"

And President Eliot spoke the truth. But he stopped just a hair's breadth short of the whole truth, for he should have added:

"Since the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA* has been brought within reach of any one who can save Ten Cents a day no one need be without individual instruction."

No one who has the new edition of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*, we say, need be without individual instruction. It is a complete education of itself, and can be obtained now, for a short time, at the unheard of rate of Ten Cents a day.

If you wish to obtain this great work at introductory rates write for an application blank and sample pages to

THE OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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"NO HUMBUG."

I have no "private receipt that cured me" to give you. NO C. O. D. FRAUD,

BUT I have got a cure for Lost Manhood and all the ills that accompany this disease. And as this advertisement costs money, and my MEDICINE IS WORTH SOMETHING, I have nothing to give you **FREE.** The product of pure North Carolina herbs. Tablets, 50 in a Box, $1.00, by mail, sealed, postpaid.

If you can be cured, this will cure. Write me stating your case, and if $1.00 is enclosed, I will send medicine and full directions, and will guarantee a cure. If I can do no good, will say so and return your money. Write to me.

JAS. A. SMITH, DRUGGIST,
NEWTON, N. C.

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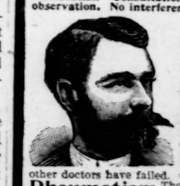
The RELIABLE SPECIALISTS Regular Graduates in Medicine, Authorized by the State.

Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.



Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility

(*Spermatorrhœa and Impotency*) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases cured.

Stricture permanently cured without caustic or cutting. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.

Ladies, we cure those delicate diseases peculiar to your sex, at your own home without instruments. Many cured after other doctors have failed. Can give you proofs.

Rheumatism The Great French Rheumatic Cure. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints—a cure is bound to take place. Send statement of case.

Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men: No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

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22½ SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to March 14th, 1895, - - $ 83 32

R B Kinsey	1 00
Harris Chapel Alliance, No 1592, Rowan county	32
Oak Ridge Alliance, No, 24, Wake Co.	15 00
Forsyth county Alliance,	10 00
N sh County Alliance	5 00

"BAWN TOO SOON."

A Good One of John Allen on an Office-Seeking Colored Friend.

Louisville Courier-Journal.]

One of the stories credited to Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, relates to an old negro who went to Washington to secure an office. He called Allen out of his house, and, upon explaining his mission, the Congressman thus turned loose on him:

"Do you know anything about physiology, meteorology, conchology or biology? Can you go back to the paleozoic age and demonstrate in technical terminology the anthropology, fauna or zoology of that epoch? Can you dissect the pterodactyl or the itchthyosaurus or prepare a scientific report of one of the pachyderms of the glacial period? Can you reconstruct for the edification of a profound professor of buggology the bicacious saurians that were seen by early navigators in the dim dawn of the brazen age?"

The old man fell back in dumb bewilderment.

"I say," went on Allen, "can you do these things off-handed on cross-examination, without drawing a breath or stopping to think? If not, go back to your district and pray for the return of another era of Democratic sovereignty, with a President pledged to the repeal of the civil service act."

When, after wiping the oozing sweat from his brow, the dusky pil from Mississippi finally regained the power of speech, he humbly stammered:

"I reckon, suh, dem queshuns is intended fur young cullud pussons what has got dey eddycation in college. I is jest a plain, ev'yday nigger. I reckon I wus bawn too soon."

Last Tuesday the brilliant and versatile John R. Morris went with General Ransom to see Mr. Cleveland in the interest of a friend of Mr. Morris who wants a place. Mr. Morris told Mr. Cleveland a joke on Minister Ransom in the presence of the cabinet officers and Chauncey M. Depew which made the new minister blush! It was about the old darkey in Northampton county, who, when he heard the President had appointed General Ransom to his present position, exclaimed:

"De President has made Gin'ral Ransom a minister! I'se glad de Gin'ral got a job, but I questions the policy uv making him a preacher. In fac' I'se afeared he'll scandalize de church. I'se knowed the Gin'ral longer'n than Mr. Cleveland has, and I knows dis is a bad appintment."

Mr. Cleveland laughed heartily at this critiicism of his official action.

BEEF TAKES A RISE.

Chicago Packers Charged With Cornering the Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Meat is dearer today in New York than it has been for twenty three years. Three weeks ago porter-house steak retailed at 22 cents to 25 cents a pound, and sirloin at from 16 to 18. Today the consumer must pay for similar cuts of porter-house 30 cents cents to 35 cents a pound and 22 cents to 24 cents for sirloin.

The New York representatives of the Chicago firms of Armour and Swifts and Nelson Morris, all assign the same reasons. The following statement made by T. A. Adams, the New York manager for the Swifts, gives the views of all three of these firms:

"By a careful canvass made on January 1, 1895, the number of cattle in this country was estimated to be 32,299,000 or 1,951,000 less than appeared in the reports for January 1, 1894. The business depression during the past year forcing a quick realization on the part of cattle owners and a short corn crop, account for the decrease in a very great measure; and the decrease accounts for the present high price in the dressed beef market, which will prevail until the summer grass-run cattle reach this market, which will be about July 1.

"The idea that the dressed beef firms have cornered the market is absurd."

The jobbers give a different reason. What they have to say is summarized in the following interview which was given by Joseph A. Ferris:

"For the present price of meat, Armour, Nelson Morris & company, Schwarzchild & Schulsberger, and one or two other Chicago dressed beef houses are responsible. They have a corner on the cattle of the west and they can regulate the price as they see fit. It is easy for them to say that the supply has decreased. It has so far as the ordinary observer can see, but the real reason that fewer live cattle reach the stock yards of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, than they did a year ago, or three months ago, or three weeks ago, is because the great wholesalers hold the cattle on the grazing ground."

S. A. L. Seaboard Air-Line.

In effect December 23, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1.20 a. m., daily—"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York, Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10.45 a. m. Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2.30 p. m. New York 4.53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk & Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke railroad.

12.01 noon, daily—For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk & Washington Steamboat company for Washington; with N Y P & N R R for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Plymouth. Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

5.22 a. m., daily—"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga Nashville, Memphis and points south and southwest, through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington to Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pulman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3.40 p. m., daily—For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

5.17 a. m., daily—"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Richmond Portsmouth, Norfolk and all points north.

3.35 p. m., daily—From Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line, and N Y P and N railroad; Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, and points north via Atlantic Coast Line; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington and eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1.23 a. m., daily—"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestbule, from Atlanta, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood, Chester and points south.

11.50 a. m., daily—From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

The "Atlanta Special" leaving Raleigh at 5.22 a m, makes close connection at Hamlet for Bennettsville, Darlington, Charleston; arriving at Charleston at 2.30 p m; also at Monroe for Charlotte, Shelby and Lincolnton. Also for Wilmington and local stations C C R R.

Mixed train leaves Johnston street station for Henderson and intermediate stations at 5.30 p m, returning arrives Johnston street at 9.05 a m,

Nos 402 and 403, "Atlanta Special" are solid Pullman Vestibule trains, composed of magnificient day coaches and Palace drawing-room Buffet sleepers between Washington and Atlanta without change on which there is no extra fare charged.

For information relative to schedules, etc., apply to ticket agent, or A. J. Cooke, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C. JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager,

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
T. J. ANDERSON, Genoral Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY C

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE.)

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

5.20 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north. Connects at Salem and all points in western North Carolina, Knoxville, Cincinnati, and all points in western North Carolina. Connects at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points south.

8.55 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Richmond.

4.10 p. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Henderson. Except Sundays Greensboro, Lexington and Southwestern and Florid Short Line. For all points north and west. Connects at Durham, No, 42 for Danville. Connects at Greensboro for intermediate local stations. Connects at Greensboro for Winston-Salem, and at Greensboro with train No. 35 (fast mail) for Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and all points south; also Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Florida. Sleeping cars for Charlotte. Connects at Greensboro for Greensville, Spartanburg, Asheville and at Charlotte for Augusta.

1.12 p. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Fayetteville and intermediate stations. Connects at Greensboro for the Wilson & Fayetteville branch, and at Goldsboro for Newbern and Morehead City. Connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville daily except Sundays, for Wilson and intermediate stations on the Fayetteville branch road, daily.

4.50 p. m., daily—From Greensboro for all points east.

9.15 a. m., except Sunday—From Durham for Selma Wilson, Rocky Mount and intermediate local stations on Norfolk & Western railroad, arrives at Goldsboro at 11.30 a. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

1.02 p. m., daily—From New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Goldsboro and all points north and west.

7.15 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh.

8.50 a. m., daily—From Greensboro.

4.05 p. m., daily—From Greensboro, Lexington, Fayetteville and intermediate Southern Fayetteville.

8.10 p. m., daily—From Durham, Oxford, Clarksville, Va., points and Henderson.

9.10 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

Pullman cars on afternoon train from Raleigh to Greensboro, and on morning train from Greensboro.

Double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time and excellent accommodation.

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For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, for all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema, we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

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